THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21, CORNAIL

ND

ion de

ed-to-tess wise end in the service of the service

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TAll remittances are to be made, and all lette eliting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper and be directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. TF TERMS - \$2 00 per annum, payable in acance; or \$2 50 at the expiration of six months. TY Six copies will be sent to one address for te dollars, if payment be forwarded in advance.

PADVERTISEMENTS making less than one squar serted three times for 75 cts., one square for \$10 Francial Committee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELL GRAY LORISO, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICE, WASDELL PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsionly for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 35.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Christian Register TO THE REV. CHARLES BRIGGS.

Sec. pro. tem. of the American Unitarian Association. DEAR SIR:-I feel it to be my disagreeable but

imperative duty, to address you on a very delicate and peculiar topic. My remarks will lead me to and peculiar topic. My remarks will lead me to reflect with some severity on a class of gentlemen with whom we have hitherto condescended to be on anicable terms, and with whom we have interchanged or attempted to interchange, some friendly evidities. But courage is one of the virtues of an apostle, and I gird rhyself, and go on.

With regard to the atrocious iniquity of the English Game-Laws, I presume there can be but one opinion. No man of any sense, or penetration, or refluement, or benevolence, can doubt that they are

refinement, or benevolence, can doubt that they are nhaman, oppressive, selfish, cruel to the last degree. the totally unchristian nature, then, of atabominable system, and those barbarous statutes, so directly inconsistent with the Gospel, and religion and sentiments of the nineteenth century, ow shall we explain the course taken by our dear the liberal ministers of Great Britain Nothing can be plainer than that this matter wears strictly religious aspect. do we find these ministers of the gosnel, heralds of the truth, men who ought by their position and professions to be foremost it e of humanity-in what mournful and isgraceful apathy, I say, do we find them living in disgraceful aparity, I say, no we find them fiving in colation to it! It is perfectly true, many of them may entertain decidedly auti-game-law principles; they may be it their testimony against it in their private influence and conversation, and on a thouod occasions that we know nothing about. But what of all this? Ought this to satisfy our philanthropic tempers and our cultivated consciences? Are not our brethren evidently and shamefully false to their duty, in reference to this great, ancient, this towering sin? this fatal Do we receive earnest, open, fearless, pangent discourses from them, exposing the enormity of the savage institution? Do they employ their fervid elequence in protesting against it and relaking it? From side to side and from end to ead d'all that island, what Unitarian pulpit has ut-We, righteous tered itself on that forbidden topic? roals, in this country, can quote at least some ser-nons against almost every transgression of the moral law, but here is an overshadowing crime, ed by government, disguised as to its true character by custom and the example of the rich and favored classes, perpetrated in the face of high heaven every day; and yet not a voice is lifted up in bold condemnation of game-preserving by any of the Unitarian Clergy, that we are aware of. It is true, it may have been done without our knowledge, but that is of no kind of consequence so long as the voice was not loud enough to reach across the Atlantic. I ask again, 'How shall we account for this ominous and strange fact? this stu-dious observance of the 'duty of silence?' We are driven to the painful but inevitable and more christian alternative of imputing to our brethren, base, cowardly, truckling and time-serving motives.— We can know, of course, but little of the facts; still, this is the more natural supposition, and we cheerfully adopt and express it. These men are ous direliction. 'The Unitarian

game-preserving.
Again, way is it that we hear nothing of the sin of game-preserving at the public meetings of the tarian Society; at the 'Breakfasts,' 'Tea-parties' and Sunday-School Meetings,' in various parts of the country? We do not learn that Resoluess have these gentlemen to come to gether and transact the particular business of their several bodies, and attend to the objects directly before them,—the objects for which they were originally designed, such as the diffu-sion of Unitarian Christianity, while poachers are which being shot and murilated, and the starving are kept from bread and meat, by an unfeeling aristocracy. Sally as we grieve to be under the necessity of doing it, we must pronounce these pretended Christians to be guilty of prodigious unfaithfulness to a high and sucred trust, and frightful insensibili-

only is a vinamous differences. The contained only is (of England) have been disgraced and pol-med by the presence in them of the defenders

y to the sin lying at their own doors.

Nor should we be content if our brethren were to go only so far as to condemn game-preserving in the abstract. 'The true friends of the (English poor) can no longer consent to treat game-preserving as an abstraction : they look upon it as a grievons cruelty and a positive sin; they regard the (game-preserver) and the supporters of the system as sinners: and mainiain that those only who thus new the matter can be considered as sincere in the desire to free their country from the guilt which

What I would especially insist upon is, the rather startling position perhaps, that all the evils of game-preserving 'owe their continuance to the religion of the country; that it is the respectability and support given by the Ecclesiastical bodies of the land which supports the system. Even Bishthe land which supports the system. Even Bish-opa often' pro erve game, 'and all the important lay offices of the Church are filled by 'game-pro-servers. Of course the greatest responsibility rests servers. Of course the greatest responsibility rest with the est folishment and the Orthodox Dissent ers who are the most numerous; ' but I regret to believe that the Unitarians, in proportion to their number, are almost as answerable as other sects for the encouragement they afford to the continu-

some persons may think it inconsistent that aring 'formerly desired to fraternize' with our rethren in England, we should now withhold our sympathy.' The answer is simple. We have now more light.' The Parliamentary Report, from a Journittee of which Mr. Bright was Chairman, ogether with other things, have all at once set i hinking; and now we must make up for lost time considerate zeal and indiscriminate denuncia-The Report tells us that in 1843 there were

four thousand five hundred and twenty nine convic-tions, in England and Wales, for game-offences. And yet, behold the apathy of the Unitarian pulpit! It is now too late to expect that (English) Unian ministers visiting this country will altogether escape inquiry into their previous course on this question. It is thus that I would humbly propose to promote a delightful and improving state of seeing between the two countries, viz., by ex-fablishing a system of personal catechizing and espionage, respecting the opin one of individuals upon one and another moral question, and graduating our hospitality and civility according to the reports we obtain from gossip, correspondence and

other sources.

If Dr. Hutton ever happens to sail this way, he must expect to be called upon to show in what must he is helping on the cause of the auti-game-law reform. If Mr. Montgomery, or Mr. Tagart, or Madge, should ever visit these shores, they may rely on it, we shall require recommendations and vouchers; we shall ask for a list of the subjects of all their sermons, and reports of their conversa-tion, and accounts of all they have ever done and have not done; and if their conduct and preaching should not square precisely with our notions of the genuine anti-game-law doctrine and policy, then—portentous sentence! horrific and distress-ing penalty!—'a cordial welcome would not be generally extended to them; they would not reever unanimous invitations to the pulpits of our ministers; and in our social circles, they would is held in diminished estimation. Mr. J. B. Estlin, and Mr. Haughton.





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1847.

correspond with our own; and the more successfully to accomplish this, that we pass a vote in our Association, providing that every Euglish Unitarian minister who has the impertmence to enter Boston harbor uninvited, shall be required to stand in the Custom House till he can be inspected and might, the result was invariably the same. No

take it for granted that we understand their posi-tion and duties a great deal better than they do themselves; imply that they are under the influ-ence of a time-serving spirit and a desire to be popular with the wealthy and game-preserving popular with the wealthy and game-preserving his district, I could never clearly discover. All I classes, and tell them they are not more than half know is, that Sir Lionel considered it proper, and as far advanced as we are in the way of charity, even necessary to change his district, which, of

answer such communications, of indecent neglect and a love of sin, without inquiring into the cause of the delay; and charge those who do not sign ply with, and consequently resigned his commiss the answers at all, with being under the bondage of satan, and haters of their kind. Hoping that you will forward these liberal mea-

sures,

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours, A PHILANTHROPIST.

THE LIBERATOR.

WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP. NO. VI. There is, I regret to say, one most serious matter

ttending the apprenticeship, namely, the excessive multiplication of oaths; for, upon the most moderate calculation, there are no fewer than 18,000 taken anqually in this colony alone, on this system. This calculation is made from a source likely to prove correct. First take the total number of cases uccusas on by the seven special magistrates for one month. This was easily done, by referring to their doplicate ournals at government house; then by multiplying by two and a half, the number of oaths is pretty sely ascertained, allowing, as above, two and a half oaths to a case. I felt seriously affected for some time, on what in truth was a solemn consideration, that of placing the sacred volume into the hands of This reminds me of a matter which I forgot at the It is little to be wondered at that I felt seriously uneasy upon the subject, and often thought I was lending myself, (though necessarily,) and assisting indirectly, to bring this serious obligation into disrepute;

I therefore lost no considerable time, that I could persuade myself to the fixed opinion, that, after they kissed the Book of God, (as they called it,) and then told a lie, they would surely go to hell after death. With this impression upon their minds, I was obliged to be satis-

ouild our hopes upon.

Calculating the number of oaths since the appren-

There is another little trait, which you cannot fail for you, massa-open you bowels, massa-you no to notice, which is, that when a negro is ordered to take physic when you suck cane, massa." do the least thing, he always says, 'yes, massa, Though vexed beyond measure at this attemp please God '--or, I will do so and so, please God.' to bribe me--for, considering from whom this nan-All these things taken together are satisfactory proofs coons present came, and the previous terms I was

ony, where there are 640 souls on the square mile, ing at the way in which old Bessy set forth the mer-it is astonishing, the few serious crimes which are its of the beautiful present I had received. It at committed. I have watched this closely, and de- once struck me that something was wrong, and a clare, I do not think there is a regular or systematic the bottom of this sudden effort of attention on the

illain in the whole colony. held in Bridge Town, the day before yesterday, to eyes, as the event proved; for the next morning a establish a special club, ostensibly as a social meet-nephew of one of the apprentices on the property ing, to spend the day together, and dine, &c., &c. came to me, and made complaint that his uncle, who This, however, was combined with far other conside- had some time before lost his leg in the sugar mill rations than mere conviviality. It was arranged by an accident, was then confined, a close prisone that we should meet the last Wednesday in each in the estate hospital, after being severely be and upon such points establish a unity of thinking Graves. I desired the complainant to return to his and acting, to prevent different conclusions from be- work on the property, and say nothing of his being ing drawn from the same premises. Euch magis- with me; for that it was my attention to be upon the trate had, by this meeting, the advantage of con- estate in the afternoon. About 2 o'clock, I called upsulting his brethren in any little difficulty, and, of on a brother special, and we rode together to Mr course, would be guided by their opinions. These being the principles on which our club was to be who certainly seemed greatly surprised at the unexformed, must be admited to be most proper ones. pected arrival of two special gentlemen. Before Our meeting in this way went to establish a friendly I go on, however, I must relate how I disposed feeling amongst ourselves, when, hitherto, we had of the sling and the canes, to the great sorrow of been almost strangers to each other, and would prove to the public at large that such feelings did exist, and that they were united among themselves. This ing note, a copy of which I thought it right to keep unity of acting and thinking, onmatters connected by me :with our duties, was absolutely necessary, because Major Colthurst's compliments to Mr. Graves

I have taken the liberty to write you on this important matter, because it is best to be prepared for great emergencies; and it is more than probable that it will come up at all future meetings of our Association; that with our increasing insight into the character and supports of rame-preserved. How insulated, then, must the special magistrate the character and supports of rame-preserved. our Association; that with our increasing insight into the character and supports of game-preserving, it will not be strange if members of our body introduce the topic on the most inopportune occasions, and if they refuse to allow it to be passed ored population, yet the apprentices had some vague

over unnoticed, in any future intercourse we may officially hold with the (British and Foreign) Unitering Association? I house that 'many in our lawful to punish them at all. But how is it possible officially hold with the (British and Foreign) Unitarian Association.' I hope that 'many in our tanks will be on the watch, that while cherishing our Unitarianism, we are not forgetful of our Christianity.'

What I would beg leave respectfully to propose the connected with the people, and perfect strangers to connected with the people and peopl 1. That we effectually humble, overpower and all, that it was necessary to look upon us with an crush our English brethren, by refusing to treat the sinners with hospitality, unless their views a prying and mean jealousy truly annoying? Ought ference, in this instance, was of little use; for, let in the Custom House till he can be inspected and interrogated by a Committee appointed for the purpose; and in case that he does not pass the examination, that he be held in quarantine off Rainsford Island, till he affords evidence of conversion to our opinion as to the measures to be pursued.

2. That we issue letters, with signatures, to our brethren in England and Ireland, in which we take it for granted that we understand their rosal. ove and truth.

3. That we accuse those that do not promptly fore ordered him to do the duty of Bridge Town, neglect which this gentleman did not think proper to com-

Whenever the planters step forward in this way, considering their general feeling of hostility to the special magistrates, it may be reasonably presumed that the special so favored had discharged a duty to them-such duty as, in their estimation, gives them the full maximum scale of labor for their estates, with little consideration on the score of difficulty of soil, state of the weather, &c., as well as many other matters perfectly agreeable. Let the matter be as it may, Sir Lionel thought fit to issue the order in question. However, at that particular Extracts from the Journal of Major John B. Coll-Hurst, while acting under the appointment of the British Government as a Special Magistrate in Barbadoes, d ring the memorable experiment of ne-gro apprenticeship in the West Indies. men planters availed themselves of this fair opportunity of patting this special on the back-I will not say positively to annoy the Governor, but I must say it looked very like it. He has been the only special magistrate that was ever before so noticed in the colony. Though I knew this gentleman, I could not discover any very neculiar fitness for his office. nor do I believe there really was. However, many things were said, such as his taking presents from the planters of nice pieces of mutton, and tit-bits of things. It may be that his appetite was rather delicate, or that he had fancies about eating which many have ; yet he did not appear to me to require petting,

as his health appeared to be good. persons not knowing a word of its contents, and by moment to enter in my notes, and which occurred soon after my arrival in the Island, where I must

fied; and up to this time, after doing duty for eight by the conductor of an estate in my district, a Mr. months, during which I tried above 500 persons, and Graves, against the apprentices, for all sorts of examined witnesses in the above proportion, not a things. He was one of those inferior managers, of ingle case of perjury, or even of serious prevarica- whom I before alluded to; and certainly there could ion, has occurred; neither has anything of the kind not be a better specimen, one of those reared in slabeen reported by the other seven special magistrates. very, and as a matter of course, whose creed was This, I need scarcely say, is most creditable to these the lash; consequently, he had often received from oor untaught people, and shows they have that me rather severe rebukes for his incessant appeals which is right within, placed there by nature herself, to the law, when other managers in his immediate and which it was beyond the power of corruption to neighborhood, with the charge of double the number eradicate. This is one of the surest foundations to of apprentices, made few or no complaints at all. Things being thus between us, I could not fail to be greatly surprised, on my return home one evening, ceship began, and taken by the negroes, they would to find in my kitchen, a large brown crock full of mount to at least 24,000 without a perjury !! I am sling, and a monstrous bundle of canes; and upon well acquainted with the general character of evidence at home for above thirty years, and at once she said, " Massa, de come from massa Graves for eclare that poor blacky has won all the honor hol. you, massa—oh, fine sling, sweet sling, very good for you belly, massa-and de cane too, very sweet

Among so dense a population as that of this colpart of this Mr. Graves. Open my bowels, indeed ! A general meeting of the special magistrates was No, no! these presents did better-they opened my onth, at 12 at noon, and talk over knotty points, one of the plantation constables, by the orders of Mr.

with our duties, was absolutely necessary, because our positions in the colony were, I regret to say, not untike a few men thrown by chance into an enemy's country, into the midst of persons ready to assail them at any or the most trifling advantage.

'Major Colthurst's compliments to Mr. Graves, begs to return his present of sling and sugar cases sent this morning. He thanks Mr. G. for his attention, but circumstanced as the Major is, he considerate them at any or the most trifling advantage.

'Major Colthurst's compliments to Mr. Graves, sent this morning. He thanks Mr. G. for his attention, but circumstanced as the Major is, he considerate them at any or the most trifling advantage.

To resume-I informed Mr. Graves, that I had on the property, had been beaten and confined in the estate hospital by his order, and asked him whether that information was true or false. 'Oh,' he whether that information was true or false. On, he said, 'if is quite true, sir, that an apprentice of the name of Romeo is in the hospital; but, sir, he is sick, and there by the Doctor's order, which supersick, and there by the Doctor's order, which supersick, and there by the Doctor's order, which supersick and much wide-spread truth to testify of its character, deserves a more extended notice than cedes your authority as well as mine. I said, 'If, cur time and room will permit us to give.

ened to death, thinking, I suppose, his last hour was come. I at once released him, and in presence of my brother special, entered into the charge, which was detailed by Romeo as follows:—

That on Monday last week, he (Romeo) was doing light work, sweeping and cleaning up the house yard, upon which occasion he was supported by a crutch, furnished him by the estate, and without the aid of which, he cannot do any thing, having lost his leg many months ago in the sugar mill; that, on that morning, Mr. Graves found fault with him for something which appeared to offend him, upon on that morning, Mr. Graves found that would be controlled to the controlled to squat on the ground, and in that the controlled to squat on the ground the gr some time after his crutch had been taken from him, as above stated, he had a call of nature, and of our friends from the country, and felt that our free social intercourse, in the intervals of the public asked Mr. Graves for it, stating the reason why he did so, to enable him to retire into some private table experience of the occasion. While we can place. The crutch was refused him by the defendant Graves, who swore he should never have it neither inclination nor judgment will prompt again; that he was thus reluctantly obliged to reagain; that he was thus reluctantly obliged to re-lieve himself upon the spot where he then was, very much against his will, and at which he was much ashamed, and declared he could not help it. On the defendant Graves seeing this, he became fu-On the defendant Graves seeing this, he became fu-that in the cordial sympathy and menumess which rious, and ordered Vulcan, the plantation constable, faithful abolitionists of Pennsylvania, they found to beat him well, which he (Vulcan) accordingly did most severely; that after he was thus beaten, will remember them in the labor of love, to which he borrowed a stick, with the help of which he con-trived to hobble about a quarter of a mile to Mr.

Pealur a general justice of the peace, who, upon hearing his story, issued summonses-for Vulcan, dresses were given in the same house where the Society convened, to a crowded audience, by Garthe constable, as well as to witnesses, to appear bethe constable, as well as to witnesses, to appear be-fore him on the following Wednesday, to answer to delphia friends had left, and many of the country fore Mr. Evelyn, the defendant came to the hospifore Mr. Evelyn, the delendant came by tal, and told him (Romeo) that before he would alpeals which they listened to, and go away un moved: nor do we believe it. Many of them ow the witnesses to attend, he (Romeo) must pay moved; nor do we believe it. him 5 bits each, as remuneration for the loss of their labor, which he could not do, because he had not a penny in the world; at the same time, the defendant others may delude themselve in their feelings and opinions, and perhaps would try to stifle every new prompting of humanity; Graves told him he might now go off to the magis- they feel no impression from all they heard, while

and in publicly animadverting upon this man's cruel conduct to Romeo, I took notice of his late present of sling and canes, and that my conviction was, that he did make this present from no purer motive than a contemptible effort to bribe me to his own purposes; and that he, and others like him, would ind me an over-match for them, in whatever way they attempted to overeach me.

The effect upon the estate was what I expected The apprentices expressed their satisfaction in various ways, but in no way insubordinate or offensive. They seemed to be more pleased by my sending back the sling and the canes, than at the release of old Romeo: for they made a song about it, the cho rus of which was, sling, sling, sling ! ding, ding, ding! oh, dear! oh, dear! oh! This I learned afterwards, in a complaint he preferred against some of them, for always singing this song at him, whenever he made his appearance in the field. This I

SELECTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. ANNUAL MEETING.

cedes your authority as well as mine. I said, 'If, sir, you think proper to allow the estate doctor to interfere with you, it is by no means my intention to permit him to interfere with what I consider to be my duty; therefore, if the hospital is locked, which I presume it is, I desire you will instantly give directions to have it opened for my inspection.' He then, in evident alarm, with guilt in every line of his face, called for the key, which, of course, could not be found, being most likely then in his own pocket. It was, after search, reported to be lost. However, I soon found a key, that is my right foot, which I applied with good will to the door, when in it went, lock, hinges, frame and ali—and, truly, there lay poor old Romeo, flat upon his board, frightened to death, thinking, I suppose, his last hour was come. I at once released him, and in presence of my brother special, entered into the charge, which

meetings, was not the least delightful nor profi-

the charge of assault: that immediately added to service of those summonses, the defendant ordered mostly composed of the Norristown people, who service of those summonses, the defendant ordered mostly composed of the Norristown people, who service of those summonses, the defendant ordered mostly composed of the Norristown people, who were not identified with the anti-slavery cause. We know not how they could hear the plain and Wednesday when appearance was to be made bearguments, the clear illustrations and eloquent ap-

rectly, to bring this serious obligation into disrepute; I therefore lost no opportunity of probing the ideas and feelings of the negroes on this material point, and by degrees became satisfied they held generally the fixed opinion, that, after they kissed the Book of God, (as they called it.) and then told a lie, they doctor seen him since his imprisonment.

Every part of this charge was fully proved by evidence, to the satisfaction of my friend and myself; neous gatherings, with their spirited and unre-strained speech, added much to the general interest of the occasion.

MR. ADAMS.

The following interesting relation of a visit to the venerable Patriot and Sage of Quincy, appears in the Ashtaliula (Ohio) Sentinel, of August 2.—We think we can not be mistaken in attributing the eloquent description to the pen of the distin-guished Representative from the Ashtabula Dis-trict. Our hopes are stronger than his of Mr. Ad-We trust, and we be am's return to Congress. lieve, he may be yet spared somewhat longer to the service of his country, liberty and truth. 'Ilthat day when any inscription shall bear his name, or any tongue pronounce his eulogy !-- [N. Y. Tritongue proi

Descending from the beautiful eminence on which Mr. C. F. Adams resides, by a very gentle slope in a road but little travelled, you see in front

of them, for always singing this song at him, whenever he made his appearance in the field. This I strictly forbade, when it was at once discontinued I fined this Mr Graves five pounds in Romeo's case, and was sorry I could not punish him more severely. However, in a short time after, I had the satisfaction of seeing him dismissed from his management by the owner of the property.

EDITORAIL TOADVISM.—We find the following remarks copied from a Southern journal. They suit our taste, and express our sentiments exactly. The writer says:

'If there is anything upon the face of the earth that we loathe with more perfect abhoreme than all things else, it is the base, abject, time-serving, truckling subserviency of a portion of the American newspaper press. We are strongly tempted sometimes to believe in the doctrine of metaps-choisis—that some editors have come into the world without souls; the day they were born a rabbit died; finding apartments to let, the soul of the rabbit entered in, and dwelt there; hence the moral courage which they exhibit on all important occasions.

How does the free soul sicken at the base servility of those who dare not express an honest political opinion, before it shall be sanctioned and elong-therish for their cue from some one whose collar they wear, and whose bidding they, obey; fearing, trembling and quaking, mean-while, let some inadvertent expression might cost some proud mark frowns, or cut of 6 a subscriber for the subscription list. We 'would rather be a dog, and hay the moon,' than occupy such a position.

We have no favors to ask, and nothing to four. We shall speak our houset, and long-cherish cost some from our list for every independent paragraph that we write, (of which, by the way, we have not the silghtest fear,) it is all the same to us; thank God, we can spare them.'

TAll men are born free and equal-with cerain natural, essential and unalienable rights-among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

IF Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub lican, (!!) America every year.

Ir Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. IF Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers-a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despetic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is acovenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 868.

tending towards a 'military despotism.' The at's tempt to make General Taylor President upon the popularity which he has gained in a few battles, he regards as ominous of the downfull of our institutions. He apprehends that we shall follow in the footsteps of those Republics that have gone before us. The usurpation of Mr. Polk, in sending our army into Mexico at the instigation of his own will; the extension of the slave-power by the annexation of Texas and by conquest, appear to be evidences to his mind that the end of our Government draws nigh: at least be regards them as portend draws nigh; at least he regards them as portend

iraws high; at least he regards them as portend ing no good to the American people.

I hinted to him the great satisfaction which the people of the United States—including all parties—would derive from a perusal of his views, if he were able to address his constituents at this period of political confusion and profligacy. He said he should be greatly pleased, standing as he now does upon the verge of life to speak a few parting words to those whose interest he has so long maintained, but declared himself physically disqualified.

ied.

My brief hour soon passed, the evening train of My brief hour soon passed, the evening train of cars was expected, and I was compelled to the armyself away from the enchantment of his conversation. As I then, for the last time—as I now suppose—pressed his feeble hand, trembling and palsied with age, and looked a last look at the countenance upon which I have so often gazed with delight, my emotions were such as I can not easily express. The life and character of Mr. Adams, are not appreciated by the American people. The historian and biographer, when past prejudices and feelings shall be forgotton, will do him justice, and the people will then cherish his memory with an undying love.

DAVID HALE, the senior Editor of the Journai of Commerce, a paper which advocated the election of Mr. Polk, and shares in the secrets of the Administration, is out over his own signature against the origin and prosecution of the present war. He says: 'In the midst of the dangers which surround us, there is but one clear way of either sound morality or sound policy. It is to come out of the difficulty by the same path through which we entered it; in short to abandon the war; to call home our young men, and leave Mexic whole and entire to her own management, and to call home our young men, and leave Mexico whole and entire to her own management, and ourselves to the full enjoyment of the boundless prosperity which Providence bestows upon us. The cry, No more appropriations for the war, must go up from all parts of the nation. It is the only cry that can place us in safety. To express opposition to the war, without declaring that the war is to be abandoned; to oppose it, and still votesupfiles for it, is only to support the administration plies for it, is only to support the administration in carrying it on. No man in the nation would be more relieved than the President by seeing an end of the war. If I understand his feelings, he would have been happy if Congress had refused appropriations at their last session. But no one darcs priations at their last session. But no one darcs to take the responsibility of recommending an abandonment of the war. What a disgrace it implies upon the Christianity of our country!! The President recommended the war, and Congress, afraid of the people, voted it. He points out the means of carrying it on and obpeople. 'in men, and ... mave he President and Congress underrated the intelligence and morality of the people. Let the people speak, then, and undeceive their ru-lers. Let them know that they stand at the head of a nation not of military rowdies, but of Christian men, full of the wisdom of Peace and Good Will. At any rate, the tide must be turned by the people, and it can only be done by a bold and loud demand that the war should be abandoned, NO MORE APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR!! COME AWAY!! LET MEXICO ALONE!! must be proclaimed through the land. Let no man call himself a friend of peace who is not willing to take this attitude. All other opinions are, pon the whole, in favor of war.

'But whatever my countrymen may please to do or say, I do not intend to live or die with any of od-stains of this war upon me.

DAVID HALE

THE DECEITFULNESS OF SIN.

A young clergyman goes South, opposed to slave-y in all his feelings, and designing to work a change among his people for the better. But he soon finds that he cannot touch that subject without losing his popularity—perhaps his entire audi-dience. In other respects the field appears prom-ising, and he concludes to go to work with silence onthat subject. But we no sooner proclaim a par-ley with sin, that sin commences its conquest over us. The young minister becomes acquainted with amiable and accomplished young ladies in wealthy amiable and accomplished young ladies in wealthy families—forms an attachment, and then come the trial. At first, his feelings are shocked at the idea of becoming a slaveholder—the last thing he ever thought he should do. But his desired com-panion knows nothing of keeping house without her slaves; she must have them; and his feelings must yield or the connection be given up. It is said with truth that what appears wrong to the naked eye, often appears right when seen through silver. The man finds that if he keeps house at all, he must either own slaves or hire them of others. No other help can be had. While the former is no more sinful, it has many advantages over

the latter, even to both parties.

Slavery tegins to look less repulsive than formerty—he sees more obstacles to emuncipation—more
happiness among the slaves, until he finally sees rong in becoming a slaveholder himself under his peculiar circumstances. His conscience is further quieted by the fact that in so doing he will serurther quieted by the fact that in so doing he will secure the entire confidence of the people, and remove jealousies that have been a bar to his usefulness. He calculates to set an example of such treatment of servants as the Bible requires. But once a slaveholder, he finds that any more lenient treatment of his slaves than others give, will render them worthless. Nothing but fear will influence people to work without reward. Hence there must be a severity of treatment that will induce. m worthless. Nothing but fear will influence uple to work without reward. Hence there st be a severity of treatment that will induce fear. Such treatment eats out all the compassion the minister formerly felt for the poor slave, and gradually he imbibes the same feelings—the same mode of thinking and reasoning as other slave-holders, and finally differs from them in nothing

Now is not this substantially the history of hundreds of Northern ministers and laymen who have settled in the South? The same course may be pursued another century, and slavery remain unchanged.—Ohio Obs.

From the National Watchman.

We have received 'The Narrative of WIL-LIAM W. Brown, a fugitive slave, written by him-self, and published at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

The same sad story of wrongs and cruelties, which a Douglass and Bibb and the Clarks have

which a Douglass and Bibb and the Clarks have told in the ear of sympathizing thousands, and which none can read or hear without feeling his whole soul aroused against a system of such vile oppression—such daring, outrage upon humanity, and such an insult and mockery to Heaven—such blasphemy to the religion of Christ.—What a chapter will the narrative of American Slavery make in the book of God's remembrance in the last great day! How awful, that holy men, in his name, 'give Scripture for the deed!'

Go teach as well
Of holy truth from falsehood born!
Of heaven refresh'd from airs of hell! Of virtue nursed by open vice, Of demons plagueing Paradise.'

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH We find in the New Orleans Commercial Times of the 29th ult., a well-written, and, considering the region from which it emanates, a temperate ar-ticle, under the caption of 'Slavery in the United ticle, under the caption of 'Slavery in the United States.' The writer, notwithstanding his desire to discuss the question fairly, falls into the common error which Southern writers general y do respecting public opinion in the North, and the objects at which the people of the North aim. Whether this continued misrepresentation is the result of err r, or of design, we will not now attempt to decide. We are continually held up as fanatics, whose objects are to dissolve the Union, or to encroach upon the rights of the Southern States, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States Now, the people of the North are neither fanatics nor disunionists. There are, indeed, a few persons who advocate ' no union with the South ' sons who are called the they comprise but a very small portion of the peo-ple of the Free States. They are men who op-pose all human governments, and who take no part in elections, and who never vote. These men may be classed as 'fanattes'; ; ut they are far less fa-

gentlemen in Georgia, contains more of fanaticism and of practical disunion than can be found in any document which has yet emanated from the anti-slavery 'fanatics' of New England or of Ohio. The writer in the New Orleans Times exhibits a lively apprehension of the immense evils to the South which are sure to follow, as he thinks, the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. He says:- The Wilmot Proviso will be followed by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, a total repeal of the laws requiring the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the prohibition of the transfer and sale

natical in their notions than many who claim the

highest rank among the chivalrous sons of the South. The late letter of Mr. Calhoun, to certain

of slaves between the States.'

We will not dony that all these measures may follow the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, yet it is not a logical deduction from the premises. They are totally different and independent questions, and may in time pass Congress, whether the Wilmot Proviso passes or not. The advance of free principles of the world. ciples, we trust, will one day sweep from the world every vestige of slavery and oppression; and so far as our own country is concerned, we trust that this result will be the work of the whole people— the South as well as the North. Of this we are certain—there is no political party in the North that desires to disturb the Union of the States, or violate one-jot or tittle of the Federal Constitu tion; whatever the Constitution guarantees to the South, that shall be held sacred; but we can find nowhere in the Constitution any article which would preclude the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, It is no new thing. The volves is older than the Cor The principle which it in-he Constitution. It is in nearly the precise words of the Ordinance of 1787, which precluded slavery from the Northwes.ern territories—an Ordinance which was reported by a Committee composed of Mr. Carrington of Virginia, Mr. Dane of Massackusetts, R. H. Lee of Virginia. Mr. Keen of South Carolina, and Mr. Smith of New York-three Southern men and two from the North. It passed the Congress unanimously on the 13th of July, 1787. The territory, from which slavery was thus excluded forever, is now com prised in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and which now contain a population of 4,175,000 freemen, though at the time the Ordinance passed, the total population did not exceed 3000, comprised in seven small French settlements, five of which were on the Mississippi, one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and one at Detroit, now the capital of Michigan.

The Missouri compromise involves the same principle, and if the Wilmot Proviso is unconsti-

The New Orleans paper imagines that the antislavery sentiment is more rampant at the North, among the Free States, than it has ever been before. The history of the past does not bear out the as-sertion; the discussion on the Missouri question vas more determined and more hostile to the extinction of slavery, on the part of Northern men, hundred fold, than was shown upon the proposition to admit the slaveholding republic of Texas into this Union. The change in sentiment, spoken of by our New Orleans friend, since the early days the republic, has taken place in the South. North remains where it was. The South, not con-tent to let slavery remain where the Constitu ion found it, has, of late years, exerted all its powers to was the annexation of Texas. That republic came into this Union without a square foot of its soil devoted to freedom. In that struggle, as on the Misvoted to freedom. In that struggle, as on the dis-souri question, the South triumphed, the North-was beaten. A new question now arises; more new territory, it is now said, must be admitted. The South want it, the North does not. The South sny it must come, it is our 'inevitable destiny. Then if it must come in, say we of the North, must remain forever free soil. You shall not exmust remain forever free soil. You shall not ex-tend over it the blight of slavery. This, in brief, is our position; and we believe the position of the whole free North, with a few exceptions. There is no fanaticism in all this; the North are deliberate, determined and conscientious in the position they have assumed. The South may call hard mes, and make threats of dissolving the Union. sides of the line, but it will not shake the fixed purpose of the Northern people. As members of the Union they will abide by the Constitution. They ask not to intermeddle with any institution the South, but when they are asked to become parties to extend an institution like that of slavery over a land from which it is now excluded, they cannot and will not do it.

From the Boston Courier. REV. DR. PUTNAM'S SERMON.

This was preached in Roxbury on a recent Fas day. There seems to be a tacit understanding, that on such occasions, reverend clergymen shall be indulged with a larger liberty of speech than on ordinary Subbaths. Whatever they list, they may utter from the fullness of their hearts. Topic carefully shunned in their weekly sermons may be courted, while their congregations shall patiently hearken to all that an honest heart may hort, on Fast day and Thanksgiving day, the pulpit has its saturnalia, when it may speak with-out fear of rebuke from the world. This would be a pleasant usage, if it did not remind us too strongly of the general servi ade, from which it seems to

that his discourse on the recent Fast day should be confined in its influence to a single church. It has accordingly been published by their request, and perhaps may now be considered as having the stamp of their approbation. It is curious, in several points of view. It erves to show the tendencies of public opinion. It furnishes another illustration of the conduct of the Christian pulpit. Still more, it gives occasion to know the sentiments of its reverend author on certian important matter expressed on a day of freedom, when he spot he spoke without constraint, and according to the biases of

s conscience. It has the merit of Dr. Putnam's discourses—dis-

tinctness, point, facility of expression, and a natural eloquence. Its main object is to rebuke those vexed by the atrocities of the Mexican war, who, vexed by the atroches of the shexical war, and of slavery, wish to withdraw from all support of the Union and of the government. It vindicates the necessity of government, and the importance of the Union. These points may be regarded as the two hinges of the discourse. Although we should not join with the author in all his reasoning on these topics, nor in all the language he has been willing to employ, yet we concur with him generally in his conclusions. In our eyes, governments a necessity, and the Union a blessing, both which, with all their faults, we cherish with an

abiding attachment.

But concurring with Dr. Putnam in these conclusions, we have not been able to read his discourse without pain. We have regretted it much, on account of the Christian pulpit to which he belongs, and on his own account. It is a discourse which gives mournful evidence that a worthy clergyman may preach—unconsciously, perhaps—no so much according to the high standard of Abso lute Right, as according to the received standard of his congregation—that his opinions and expressions may be pruned and trimmed exclusively to heir taste—in short, that his sermon may be a ection exclusively of their own minds. It is no less to add that such a sermon can do very good to the people to whom it is addressed.

It is probable that Dr. Putnam has not a single person in his whole congregation, who maintains the obnoxious opinion, on which he discanted.

Nay, more, it is most probable, that a large portion of his congregation joined with their reverend pastor in animosity against those opinions. They who professed them were absent; they are few in animose, and are the white the second of th number, and are the objects of much severe ani-madversion. Dr. Putnam regards them as earnest and censcientious. Others, who know them, bear witness to their self-sacrifice, and to their unuring witness to their self-sacrifice, and to their unuring devotion to one of the greatest causes—perhaps the greatest—of practical benevolence, which has ever occupied the attention of men. Surely, laborers like these, although they may be called Garrisonians, were entitled to careful treatment from a Christian pastor, like Dr. Putnam, nor should be have been willing to employ the license of Fast day, in 'feeding fat' the prejudices of his congregation.

The Garrisonians cannot claim immunity from criticism; but justice demands that a Christian pastor should not make these few much-abused absent persons the scape-goats on whom his arguments and indignation are to descend. Were there no opinions nestling in the hearts of his own company of the contraction of the contractio no opinions nestling in the hearts of his own ec gregation that needed rebuke? He says, incide rectly at this ally of slavery?

It would have been more manly, more Christian, more worthy of his name, and of the day, if Dr. Putnam had earnestly grappled with the 'sin' of indifference to the sufferings of the slave, which prevails so much in Christiau churches—if he had denounced all sympathy with slaveholding in tones that missty arrange languid consciences—and had denounced all sympathy with slaveholding in tones that might arouse languid consciences—and had called upon his own congregation,—face to face, eye to eye—to join with him in earnest efforts, not to destroy the Union or government, but to abolish slavery. Then, he might, perhaps, with seeming propriety, have reproved the impracticable and propriety, have reproved the impracticable and unconstitutional curse of others. But, no! If he had onco surrendered to this strain, he could not have found it in his heart to direct the prejudices of his pudience against fellow Chesia. of his audience against fellow Christians, who were laboring so strenuously to overthrow the system of slavery. His difference of opinion would have been absorbed in the carnestness of sympathy in

the great work.

But Dr. Putnam's discourse shows no earnest But Dr. Putnam's discourse shows no carriest opposition to slavery. Perhaps he feels none. We do not undertake to judge him. It is evident that he is much in earnest, while attacking the weak, humble absent and impracticable Garrison hiers; but when he approaches slavery, pregnant the property of the mb of sin, he is with evils as is the w with evils as is the womb of sin, he is measured and moderate in his language; nor does he bring home to his own congr. gation the absorbing moral and political duty of striving constantly and resolutely, by speech, vote and influence, in every constitutional way, for its abolition. Such words might have done good. They would have been good the property of the stripe of the breeficent victories of enlightened legislation. candid. They, possibly, might not have been acceptable to all his audience; but they could not Victories of advancing civilization over hoary abufail to have touched some honest hearts, who would see and time-honored barbarisms. Religious bigotry,

John Randolph—who should not be named without reprobation of his unutterable baseness—was necessioned to say, that 'he would go a mile out of his way to kich a sheep.' The Rev. Dr. Putnam has travelled far out of his way 'to kick the Garrisonians.' But this is not all; he has 'kicked' Law, and the abrogation of the Corn Laws, are but the straightful that the corn can be seen as a second to the corn laws, are but the straightful that the straightf in sympathy with a large congregation, and with the public beside; and, in doing so, has given occasion to the unpleasant observation, that the pulpit acts in selfish unison with those who support it, and that preachers are not the fearless guides and opinion, but merely its representatives.

THE LATIMER LAW.

Law, they will scarcely resist the force of the evidence supplied by the following paragraph. To make free territory mon-hunting grounds is not and never was the purpose of the Federal Constitution. Let those who attempt it, do so at their tution. Let those who attempt it, do so at their that when a sufficient head of popular grounds is not at the purpose of the Federal Constitution.

PURSUIT OF A SLAVE IN NEW JERSEY.—IWO men from Maryland arrived last week at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., in search of a negro Lords are in the hands of the King. The power of who they alleged had run away from his master. the Purse controls the power of the Sword. The After ascertaining his whereal outs, they procured After ascertaining his whereabouts, they produced of Mr. Maybew, constable, and accompanied him in the streams that flow from it in check. The King in the service. They found the man at work in a cannot move hand or foot without the permission of cornfield, who no sooner discovered his old ac- his faithful Commons.' And the Lords know that arrelled pistol at him, but more fortunately for imself than the runaway, he missed aim and the

Mas. Polk.—The Columbia (Tenn.) Morning Herald, of Tuesday, July 20, says: 'Mrs. Polk, the Constitution of England is, in effect, a democracy under the President, left this place yesterday for the residence of her mother, in Rutherford county. We understand that she will return in a few days to

made up by milliners and mantua-makers, but real so contrived and managed our institutions that an women, the noblest work of God—left their homes hereditary oligarchy, founded on property in human in the country last week, and came to this city with lots of blueberries picked by their own hands whole machine; besides the incidental, but controllwith lots of blueberries picked by their own hands—nice ones they were too—and after selling them returned home the same evening. These women are doing some good in the world, but papers take no notice of them; but if 'Mrs. Polk,' the lady of the man-selling, war-making President, who has a herd of colored bondmen and millions of the man-selling, work to support her, makes landless white slaves at work to support her, makes died and fifty thousand, and yet they possess, in

the case demands.

can substitute for this long-continued sanction, ar outspoken unmitigated condemnation. Thus they may contribute their part to drive slavery from its sheltered retreat within the sanctuary of God, fast hold upon the horns of the alter. Let the nation know that the malediction of God and all good men is out against slavery and its abettors;—then let it live if it can.—Oberlin Evangelist.

The following is from a Savannah paper, be-

'My four eldest sons Daniel, William, George, a private. My sons will also stick together, through thick and thin, and all sink or swim togeththrough thick and thin, and an sum to get the compelled to lay infanticidal hands on the policy of the is six feet three inches high, and will be the strongest man amongst a thousand. I glory in their spirit and patriotism. Our country, right or wrong, is their motto; and when wrong, they will stick to hel the closer. All we fear is vomito or some other disease. If I could, I would be found that the closers were the compelled to lay infanticidal hands on the policy of Protection!

The American Constitution, on the other hand, has no elasticity in its nature. The slaveholding stick to hel the closer. All we fear is vomito or some other disease. If I could, I would be found that the closers were the compelled to lay infanticidal hands on the policy of Protection!

The American Constitution, on the other hand, has no elasticity in its nature. The slaveholding some other disease. If I could, I would be found the compelled to lay infanticidal hands on the policy of Protection!

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON, AUGUST 27, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC ENGLAND AND ULIGARONIC

The news from England, by the Cambria, is of very important and interesting character. Importan and interesting, not so much from what it tells, from what it ferstells. Not so much from change that it narrates, as from change that it forebodes. It is not the events that have actually entered upon the scene, but the shadows of events yet to co phetically projected from the near Future, that mark the present as a cardinal moment in English history.

The history of Parliament has been for centurie the history of England. St. Stephen's Chapel has been the true theatre upon which it has been presented before the nations. The temper of the House of Commons has for three hundred years been the gregation that needed rebuke? He says, incidentially—'Among other sorts of sin, there is a grade index of that of the people, which wise sovereigns deal of sympathy with slaveholding, and a readiness to help the South in perpetuating and extending it.' Let us ask distinctly, Are there not many persons in Dr. Putnam's own society who have 'sympathy with slaveholding'? If so, why leave this sin without the lash? Why not point his sermon discontinuity of slavery? Such a gauge has just been taken, and the result section of the south with the measurements of former years. has how high the popular flood has risen, and how it proves that the current runs deeper and stronger

> nasty, its brief restoration and final ruin, were all the work of the People of England, speaking through its Parliaments. And, especially, from the time that the Convention Parliament vindicated the right of the Nation to change the line of succession, when their liberties demanded it, and established the existing Constitution on a recognized foundation, has the British Senate been the scene of British history. Within this century, above all, and particularly within the last twenty years, phase after phase of the great Revolution, which began as long ago as when the Puritans undertook to reform the Reform ation, and which, though it has at times seemed to

There are no more illustrious trophies chronicled in English annals, than those which have been won of the beneficent victories of enlightened legislation. have blest the true preacher who did not hesitate political corruption, negro slavery, extravagance of John Randolph—who should not be named with-

That shows us many more!

It sounds paradoxical, but it is true, to say that the voice of the people of England is more potential If there be any persons who can heretofore have for national reformations than that of America. If there is, in effect, but one political power in the that when a sufficient head of popular steam is on Two they must get off the track, or be crushed to atoms eld, who no sooner discovered his out ac-tances than he gave them leg bail; where-one of the men fired the contents of a six dignity of the Peerage dirt-chesp, if their resistance cal extent. The King has a Constitutional Veto; The Bridgeton Chronicle very justly complains but it has not been used for a hundred and fifty years. constable for permitting this attempt upon The House of Lords have a legislative power cohuman life to pass without arresting the author, who appears to have escaped, and adds: 'If he had killed the negro, he doubtless would have been the between the deliberate will of the negro. who appears to have exempted, and adultless would have been had killed the negro, he doubtless would have been hung according to the laws of our State. As it was, it was the duty of the constable to have arrested him at once, to answer the attempt upon life.'

In the national Polity of America, too, there is

but one power ; and that is THE SLAVE ! aristocracy of the closest and the vilest nature, un. Well, what of it? Several women-not ladies der the forms of an unlimited democracy We have landless white slaves at work to support her, makes a pleasure excurs on on money wring from the sinews of these bondmen or received as the pri e of their bodies and their souls, the papers up and tell of it as though some wonderful act had been performed. O, Fudge!—Portland Pleasure-Boat.

DEED AND FIFTY THOUSAND, and yet they possess, in consequence of their ownership of human souls, a clear majority of FOUR members in the Senate of the United States! This body is a branch of the performed. O, Fudge!—Portland Pleasure-Boat. AN ANTI-SLAVERY CHRISTIAN DENOMI- Representatives; it can originate and negative bills it has a veto in every nomination to office from the Below we give our readers the Protest against Slavery, recently put forth by the Free Will ministery and signed as we suppose by the great body of their ministers in the Union.

It is good. So far as we see, it is just what it is considered as we suppose the protest against the construction of the Senate. Its number cannot be increased except by the admission of new States. be increased except by the admission of new States: should be—a protest against slavery—a public dec-biration that they condemn and disfello ship it and as to this, it has an absolute veto. The members altogether. This is in our view what the nature of sit for six years, and for that time are independent of all mortal control. 'The slaveholding ele the case demands.

The ministry cannot by their own act abolish thus the governing principle of the nation; for it has the power of blocking the wheels of government, through its majority in the Senate, as effectually and church has so long given to the system; they can substitute for this long-continued ametion, and commons have those of the English government. There has been no such oliganches in the commons have those of the English government. ernment. There has been no such oligarchy

This forms the great distinction between the English and the American Polity, and accounts for th different results that flow from them. The English ing a letter from a patriotic father, which will explain Constitution has an elasticity which enables it adant itself to every new state of things. The King and the Lords must be conservatives or reformers and Charles, have all volunteered and have started according as the general will of the nation dictates. for Mexico Should it last ten years longer, there The Prime Minister is merely the Palinurus of the for Mexico Should it last ten years longer, there will not be four more efficient men in Gen. Taylor's army than my four gallant sons. They are all healthy, sober, intelligent, handsome, aspiring, powerful, patriotic, large young men, and they are determined to distinguish themselves individually or die. Daniel and Billy are commissioned officers, and have the best chance (if their lives are spared) of promotion. George, poor fellow, is only third corporal, and must fight himself into notice. Charley, the youngest man of the four, is a private. My sons will also stick together, also stick together, almost as Radical as the Radicals, that the ship could be sailed. And so a Protectionist Parliament was

closer and closer embrace. It is politically omnipotenting to those who know him only by report, as tent, and, of course, will act its pleasure. No politically well as to his troops of friends. They will also be cal pressure from without can modify its action, as long as such pressure must be directed according to that same Constitution which gives it its despotic new variety of life .- q. power. The only hope of Freedom is, that its very myieldinguess may, in process of events, break th machine in pieces; so that a wiser scheme of government may be constructed out of the ruins, and with the experience, of the original failure.

It makes no difference as to the working of our Gor pointed by ballet. The slaveholding majority will represent the will of the supreme slaveholding powof whatsoever individuals it may be made up. So it is of no practical consequence that the Kingly office, and even the Upper House of the Legislature, Popular Will is, in the last resort, the governing principle. If the habits of the nation have become accommodated to this system, it would be folly to attempt a sudden change for the sake of theoretic. sym metry. Folly, because it could not be done until the General Mind was ripe for the change; when it would follow as the form of the shadow follows by the unblushing effronters of his defence of he between the change is a large of the safe of th the altered shape of the substance that projects it.

Thus the Eastern and the Western shores of the Atlantic present the account of the substance that projects it.

Atlantic present the account of the substance that projects it. Thus the Eastern and the Western shores of the Atlantic present the converse political paradoxes, of a Democratic Monarchy and an Oligarchic Democratic Monarchy and Allantic Public Monarchy and Allantic Monarchy and a Democratic Monarchy and an Oligarchic Democ-

of government accounts for their different effect on the character of Public Men. A man may go into public life in Fordand and the character of Public Men. A man may go into public life in Fordand and the character of Public Men. A man may go into public life in Fordand and the character of Public Men. A man may go into public life in Fordand and the character of Public Men. to public life in England, ambitious of achieving personal distinction by the championship of great duelist, a gambler or a debauchee, for all these political reforms, and may retain his self-respect and things assume the dignity of virtues alongside of dignity of character through the whole of a distin-guished career. Because such is the nature of the guished career. Because such is the nature of the man-stealing. The waters of his recent baptism may have washed away these his peccadilloes in the amount of amendment is possible, and there is no power of force enough to control the Determination of the People. An American Statesman, on the na of his State, (analogous to the Municipalities of England,) for that of the Nation, sees that he has no possible prospect of political eminence, except by when editor of the Lowell Courser, professed to be interests of Liberty to those of Slavery. Hence that ubserviency to the Slave Power,-by sacrificing the disgraceful system of political prostitution to which all aspirants for preferment must submit. A system to which there are no exceptions, unless it be here and there a political martyr, who endeavors to maintain his faith, though it be at the cost of his political existence.

It is because of the supreme control which the House of Commons exerts over the destinies of the Empire, and of its mighty influence over those of he world, that an election like that which was in progress, at the last advices, is of such an universal and peneficent Revolution. It shows that the popular element is growing stronger and stronger, and more four members of the Whig Government, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, at Nottingham, by Feagus O'Connor, the leader of the Chartists, Thomas Babington Macauley at Edinburgh, by Mr. Cowan, an Anti-State Church tradesman, Benjamin Hawes, at Henry Vincent for Ipswich, and W. J. Fox for Old-the Whigs of Boston.-q. nam, speak significantly of change at hand. The principle of progress is at work. Better days are oming. Great things have been already done; but greater yet remain behind. Mighty events are nocking at the door. Many of these, this Parliament will usher into the domain of History. And of yet more and mightier, it will prepare the way

This event, of which we expressed our confident ope in the last Liberator, is announced by the Cam bria, as having taken place, attended with the most triumphant and gratifying circumstances. The borough of the Tower Hamlets, for which Mr. Thompson offered himself, is one of the largest constituencies in men of liberal politics. It is described by the London Patriot, as the stronghold of popular independence and Non-Conformity.' The political and religious affinities of Mr. Thompson would direct him of their trans-Atlantic brethren to the wrongs of the to such a constituency as this, and the constituency American slave. This letter explains it all. It conhas shown itself worthy of the character here given tains the key to the great American Mystery. The to it by the triumphant manner in which they have

The old members were in the field when Mr. Ordnance, and a son-in-law of the late King. Not- Unitarian mission of asserting the Dignity of Hupossession of the borough, Mr. Thompson led his apply to black people. Only think of the Dignity successful competitor, Sir William Clay, by more of a Nigger! Why, the Rev. Theodore Clapp ar than three thousand votes, and his unsuccessful his liberal Congregation at New Orleans would split than three thousand four thousand five hundred! Such an instance is almost unparalleled (if tridge say to it? not quite) in the history of English elections. It is to be accounted for by the number of plumpers that were polled for Mr. Thompson; by which technieality we understand votes given for only one can-

The friends of the old candidates had placarded he neighborhood with the insulting question, 'Who brother' to market, denies to its objects all possibility is George Thompson?' His reply to this taunting of improving their condition or rising above the slainquiry, in his speech at the polls, was a proud and noble one: Ask Sir Edward North Buxton, (the light of all secular and religious instruction from on of the successor of Wilberforce.) 'ask Dr. Lushington, ask Richard Cobden, ask the negroes power of man to do it, to the condition of beasts of the West Indies, ask the bond-slaves of America, ask the friends of India, who I am?' The electors, that such an institution as this was a general crime however, showed most emphatically that they knew who he was, without going any farther for informa-

The political opinions announced by Mr. Thomp- any thing, of Unitarian Christianity. on were certainly radical enough. He should vote for the Largest Free Trade, and for the Abolition of every Monopoly, national and local; for universal suffrage, vote by ballot and short Parliaments; for the abolition of capital punishments and of flogging business is rebuked by this letter-writer with a deliin the army; and against all endowments and religious establishments! This election was carried ithout any of the unscrupulous means often used at elections. Not a single paid agent was employed.

Not the least remarkable circumstance attending this contest, says the London Post, is the fact, that the argumentum ad hominem. What business have they, forsooth, to blaspheme our system of slavery, his Committee-rooms in public houses, and the publicans, with few exceptions, avenged themselves by

Even the SYSTEM OF THE GAME LAWS!

Advertiser among the rest, copying the accounts of been taken in the streets of Boston, had he not pri-for securing property in them! Truly, this is mak-vily escaped, is the same whom this large and liher-ing game of humanity! al metropolitan constituency has delighted to honor! If it be true, as Horace says, that a change of
climate has no effect on a man's character, it ceras easily as this writer thinks. We hope they wil tainly has a great one on his reputation.

struggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be instruggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be instruggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be instruggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be instruggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be instruggles, but is forever clasping her round with a the movement, as Mr. Thompson, must needs be incurious to those unacquainted with the mode conducting Elections in England, as a specimen of

HOMAGE OF SLAVERY.

A numerous meeting of the principal Whigs of Boston was held last week for the purpose of in viting that profligate man-stealer, Henry Clay, to visit this city. A very numerous Committee was chosen to make the necessary arrangements, and sub-committee despatched to meet Mr. Clay with personal proffer of the hospitalities of the Whig Party Boston. But it being ascertained that the great niser would not come further North than ! Cape May, the ambassadors proceeded no further

As no particular political motive can be assigne for this act, as it is hardly to be supposed that even the penchant of the Whige for being lieked will lead them to run Mr. Clay again, it can only be accounted for the personal admiration of his charater. A slaveholder of the slaveholders, impenitent

the man of men whom she delights to honor! And This difference in the elasticity of the two forms we perceive on the list among the other gentle

We say nothing about Mr. Clay's character as eyes of these holy men, but as the supporters of the anti-slavery resolutions of Whig Legislatures and Conventions, we should marvel at their conduct, The Boston Atlas, edited by Mr. Schouler, who would have a reception such as has not been seen since the visit of Lafavette! Perhaps it would have been so, but we wonder any man could put the two liberty! Among the last words of Lafayette was the memorable declaration to Clarkson, 'I never would have drawn my sword in behalf of America, could I have conceived that thereby I was founding a land of Slavery.' We fancy he would have re ress, at the last advices, is of such an universal and ermanent interest. It is prophetic of peaceful and that a demonstration as enthusiastic awaited the most insolent champion of slavery in 1847.

And the observable thing is, that Henry Clay has and more conscious of its strength. The defeat of been as profligate in his public as in his private character, and that he has betrayed the interests of these very Whigs, when it suited his purpose, as unscrupulously as he has habitually done those of Freedom ! And yet here they are, vieing with each Lambeth, by Mr. Pearson, the Non-Conformist canother in the servility of their prostrations before him ! didate, and above all, General Fox, at the Tower rah Colburn himself to calculate how many years, or how many slaveholder-powers, it will take to election, presently,) and the return of such men as kick a little spirit, consistency and self-respect into

GAME IN ENGLAND AND IN AMERICA.

The Christian Register has, of late, been attempt. ing to assert its own anti-slavery character, and that of the American Unitarians. It has even affirmed, we are informed, that it is 'not behind even the most rabid abolitionists in just abhorrence of slavery.' The quality of its abhorrence may be learned by reading the letter to the Rev. Charles Briggs, Secretary pro tem. of the American Unitarian Association, which will be found in its appropriate nook, and in its fitting company, on our first page. This production, the silliness of the execution of which is only redeemed by the depravity of its spirit, appears with no word of condemnation on the part of the editor. It is fair to infer, then, either that he does England, and has been represented uniformly by not apprehend the nature of the letter, or that he

The English Unitarians will no longer be at a loss to understand the reason of the apathy and indifference negro is, after all, only a sort of fera natura-to be preserved for the profit or amusement of the proprietor of the soil-to be bred, worked, bought, sold, Thompson appeared to dispute it with them. These branded or shot,—in short, to be propagated and were Sir William Clay, a Whig of Radical propen- kept alive, or thinned out and destroyed according ities, and General Fox, Surveyor General of the to the interest or the caprice of his master. The ordnance, and a son-in-law of the late and withstanding the weight which these gentlemen man Nature, about which Dr. Channing used to talk must have had from their social position, and their so much, is all very fire; but, you see, it does not

It must be so. Some British Unitarians, misled didate where two or more are to be elected—thus millions of men of their free agency, robs them of increasing the relative vote of that candidate. every natural, civil and social right, abrogates marriage, brings 'all the charities of father, son and vish estate in which they were born, shuts out the their minds, and reduces them, as far as it is in the that lack discourse of reason '; we say, they thought which called more loudly than any, or all others, in this land for the interposition of the reforming hand of Christianity, and especially, if it were good for And so they said as much, and tried to stir up the

pure minds of the American brethren by way of remembrance of the unhappy slave. But their impertinent intermeddling with what was none of their caey of irony and a keenness of sarcasm only equalled by the nicety of his morality. The beggarly elements of their reasoning and appeals are met with It is curious to see the Boston papers, the Daily hell of earth to millions of men as good as there They point to the unutterable woes which make selves, under the system of American Mr. Thompson's brilliant victory, without a word abjure the American brethren to gird themselves for f comment to indicate that the man whose charactheir deliverance. And they are told, with a holy ter twelve years ago they blackened, and whose smirk, to look at their own partridges, pheasant course they denounced, until his life would have and hares, and to the evils that flow from the law We trust, however, that our British friends will

inly has a great one on his reputation.

We shall try and copy the Election proceedings There is plenty of game yet to be brought down wrong, is their motio; and when wrong, they will stick to her the closer. All we fear is vomitor some other discusse. If I could, I would be found in the midst of my brave boys, but I am now getting old and good for nothing.'

There is plenty of game yet to be brought downstored the fear is vomitor of the brought downstored the fear is plenty of game yet to be bro

scene bird and all pestilent vermin, in the U rish preserve, be extirpated or compelled to his their heads forever. They have done much toward clestraying their fat slumbers already, as the sen rous wit and comatose humor of this letter as esently evince. But the heat and burden of

day is yet to come. We do not know, and we do not care, who in the author of this epistle. We do not be nuther of this epistic.

he he minister or layman, whether he "wag his pos in a pulpit, or flourish his yard-stick hehind a cour Aer, whether he be, as John Quincy Admiss one allie eratively said * priestly parasite of lynching layer but one thing we do know, that the lines have faller to him in a latitude ill-suited to his affinitive, and that he has not found his befitting occupation His lot should have been cast nearer the rea, in climes where slavery is duly honored, and where homan game is properly preserved. There he might find a congenial rocation as a game-heeper on some manor stocked with immortal beats of burden, or of the chase, according as they salare or fly their fate, where he could study at his less. ure the analogies, and the contrasts, between the Game Laws of America and of England.

MRS. DALL'S STRICTURES UN MR HAUGHTON. The press of other matter this week will perent s from making any extended remarks on the letter of this respected lady, which will be found in another place. We quite agree with her on the general quetion of the propriety of the Relief Committee, in Dublin, receiving contributions from any description of persons, however abandoned. But, on the grounds, this Committee was old yous to whatever severity of censure Mr. Haughton or Mr. Wright might deal out to them, because, having made; distinction between donors and refused a pilt from an Opera House, they welcomed one from meaan Opera House, they were use from mea-stealers. Thus, in effect, declaring public singing and daneing a greater offence in the sight of God than the public selling of men, women and children by auction!

It is our opinion that money may be received from any class of wicked men for a good object, provided so distinct and intelligible a testimony be borne la them, that the acceptance of the gift could not be con strued into an endorsement of the character of the giver. If Mr. Clay or Mr. Calhoun feel disposed to make a donation to the American A. S. Society, we should be free to sceept it The fault of the Dablia Committee was, that while they did refuse to re ceive some gifts on account of the character of the givers, they did not refuse the slaveholding money thus prononneing it clean in comparison with that of the Opera Dancers.

As to the proportion of the contributions made by Irishmen and Germans and other non-slaveholden of course none of the remarks of Messrs. H. and W. apply to them at all. It was the taint of blood and not of latitude that made that money an offence,

Mrs. Dall's strictures upon Mr. Haughton's language respecting the character of slaveholders, may be left to his consideration and that of those whom she seeks to shelter from its severity. We have notion, however, that the slaveholders would over her small favor for her defence of them. Ignorance and idiocy are not pleas that they have ever put in for themselves. And we conceive she must have been unfortunate in her slaveholding acquaintance if this is the result of her observation. We apprehend that a wider experience would convince he alayeholders are the best educated and most intelligent class of people at the South,-much more prop erly to be classed with St. James than St. Giler Whether they think of slavery as a sin or not is nothing to the purpose. The question is, is it a Sa There is no difference between Mrs. D. and Mr. H on this point. Being a sin, Mr. Haughton think that the best way to enlighten them, if they need light, is to tell them his own opinion in the plainest terms. And we confess we are quite of his opinion. We do not think that he will take shame to himself for any thing he has said or done in this matter.

We think that the abolitionists are not at all liable to the censure implied in Mrs Dall's application of the parable of the Uniust Steward They have always done full justice to the worldly wisdom of the slaveholders, and have maintained, in the true spirit of the parable, that were the people of the free States only as true to freedom as the people of the slave States are to slavery, the work of deliverance would be done. Truly, the slaveholders are more wise in their generation than Mrs. Dall gives them credit

We do not think the abolitionists have ever denied anything that Mrs. Dall claims for the slaveholders on the ground of their kind feelings and de-portment towards their own class. True, they may be kind hearted; but they steal babies as soon as they are born. They may be benevolent; but they make beasts of their equal brethren. They may be of pure lives; but they enforce a system of compalsory concubinage. They may be bumane; but they sustain a system of labor which can no more go on without whips, chains, branding-irons, blood-bounds and rifles, than a water-wheel can without water, or wind-mill without wind. They may be affections in their domestic relations; but they separate man and woman (husband and wife there is none in slavery) and parent and child, and sell children before they are born. They may be just; but they rob their laborers of their hire, every day of their lives. They may be pious; but they deny, by law, to their slaves, all knowledge of God or Christ, or immortal truth, except such as will make all these the

watch-dogs of their human cattle. We do not know what degree of purity seems to Mrs. Dall necessary to qualify Mr. Wright, or any one else, for denouncing deeds like these. But it sppears to us that there was never murderer so bloody, pirate so cruel, robber so rapacious, thief so mean, drunkard so debased, prostitute so abandoned, blasphemer so impious, as not to be justly entitled, by reason of superior virtue, to rebuke tkem, and to say to the most polished, cultivated and pious of their perpetrators, 'stand off, for 1 am holier than thon' !

We think that Mrs. Dall may safely leave to the slaveholders the task of saying whatever can be said in their own behalf. They can speak. The slave is dumb. They can defend themselves. The slave is chained. He is the party most claiming sympathy and help. There is little danger of his getting too much of either or his master too little. - Q.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. When Temperance men and abolitionists have denied the Christian character of the community, the insulted public have often tried to prove their right to the title of Christian by mobbing the beld doubter. This method of proof is one of the new evidences' not specified by Paley. Thus Portland proved her religion by mobbing the Rev. J. M. Spear; and various towns in our own State demonstrated their possession of the 'meek and quiet spirit,' by throwing Foster head long down some score of church-steps. The recent successful at-tempt on the part of the Reverend (*) and orderly (?) lovers of the Jewish Sabbath to mob down those of an opposite opinion in Edinburgh, shows that the fashion is the same the world over, to

· Prove their doctrines orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks.

Deny a man's Christianity, and he'll remove your by tar and feathers at least-possibly by more striking evidence. We noticed an instance of this in Cottle's Reminiscences of Coleridge, and thinking it might afford some of our lecturers an amusing illustration, have transcribed it - w. F.

Coleridge told of his reception at a Hessian vil-lage, after his visit to the Hartz mountains and the

ic explorer.

inge late of an

ile house, wea

order to be refre order to be real large room con ants. What a Nothing, was to No, answered have some strawas the really the Hessians that religion, wood at Cole would have law that to prove the straward of t ally to prove the rue, the me and druve the to get lodging wrath of the in

WHOLE

apprehensive of out of the villa voluncked under question a He gallows. CHAMBERS'

work has just b commendatio ber has notices ists of the fast tracts from thei We are partic publishers are can edition of a bers, viz., their TAIRING KNOW with the ringlis structive Misce it is a most win sketches of trav riety of subjects lected popular pattention of our

D' THE SHE itt has left the B LETTER [Some remar the editorial he

Mr. EDITOR : In the copy been pained by of Henry C. W ference to the leeland, at the faithful enemy have done wh constantly in fr a class of 13 ac guage and rel speak on this st No cause wil cast upon its public men, to

stronger hearts

three years, sir

and pen, and b

regard to this

know, that a le

Ireland, taken ets of laboring are even in the every year, an anti-slavery ma Charleston. S tributed by slav the remarks o Wright applica personal friend do from the be in this cause, m e misconstrue tion and opport often have the

eyes, when he

young St. Giles

knows that for

will not fail to Neither justice neither. Some laveholder. P tounded by its a your first call and religious m Have patiene spoke eighteen dom you first you call your b ot mastered t Slaveholders any other class. rapacious, crue!

> well meaning. sin, they hard! and the majorit ecessary to ci affectionate, and much as you as into their pock den opinions' laughton for a do they care w And now, w ke thin? Ch hesitated to spe do entire justice sagacity and He said to these

therefore sinful.

providing for it viding a home Go ye, then n likewise. It se ought to be ver ray to a br hot wholly wi the brotheshood Mr. Editor, to

sur. Editor, ti sufferings of the suffering of the tellef, are the very benevoled dispised, may y sughton wenter thank you for it hank you for it he door of deat on, in our agoin trethren in you in mind, and a youn toward

Brocken. Their party consisted of himself, Mr. Carlyon, and the two Parrys—one of them the Artscarlyon, and the two Parrys—one of them the Artscarlyon. The four pedestrians entered the village late of an evening, and repaired to the chief age late of an evening, and repaired to the chief age late of an evening, and repaired to the chief age late of an evening, and repaired to the chief age room contained many of the neighboring peasage room contained many of the house. Can we say asswered the master of the house. Can we say asswered the master of the house. Can we say as the reply. On which Coleridge cried out, Are as the reply. On which Coleridge cried out, Are the six of the coleridge of the coleridge of the coleridge of the coleridge, which if it had struck him, and at Coleridge, which if it had struck him, would at Coleridge, which if it had struck him, would have laid him prostrate! But more effectuable to prove that they were Christians 'good and ally to prove that they were Christians 'good and that the men, in fierce array, now marched up true, the men, in fierce array, now marched up true, the men, in fierce array, now marched up true, the men, in fierce array, now marched up true, the same wash of the insulted peasants, the travellers were with of the insulted peasants, the travellers were apprehensive of some worse assault, and hurrying apprehensive of some worse assault, and hurrying out of the village, weary and hunger-smitten, he out of the worder a tree, determined never again to renarked under a tree, determined never again to question a Hessian's Christianity, even under the gallows.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The 15th number of this very excellent popular work has just been issued by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. Its merits have become so well known, that recommendation is almost superfluons. This numher has notices of the most popular English novelats of the fast and present generations, with ex-

tracts from their writings.

We are particularly pleased to see that the same publishers are about to issue, in numbers, an Ameriedition of another work of the Messrs. Chambers, viz , their MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND ESTER-TAINING KNOWLEDGE. We are somewhat acquainted with the ringlish edition of this admirable and instructive Miscellany, and have reason to know that it is a most winning work to old and young. It is a heautiful and judicious medley of brief biographics, tches of travels, tales, information on a great vanety of subjects, &c., with a few pages of well-selected popular poetry in each volume. We call the stention of our readers to the work .- m.

IT THE SHIP SINKING! The Rev. Joshua Leav in his left the Emancipator !

LETTER FROM MRS. O. W. H. DALL. Some remarks on this letter may be found under

be editorial head.] E. NEEDHAM, MASS., Aug. 7, 1847.

Me Entron : in the copy of the Liberator just received, I have ben pained by an expression of opinion on the part of Henry C. Wright, and Jas. Haughton, with rece to the contributions taken up for destitute briand, at the South. As I am well known to be fathful enemy to the institution of slavery, as I to done what few anti-slavery persons can prewal to-namely-lived two years in a slave Statea open apposition to the institution, and acting e astantly in frank violation of the law, -instructing triss of 13 adult blacks in the alphabet of our lanjunge and religion, I feel that I have a right to out on this subject, which cannot be gain said.

Noranse will be strengthened by unjust aspersion cast upon its enemies, and the frequent injustice of public men, toward those who hold slaves, has not or deterred me, but many of nobler talents, and dronger hearts from joining their ranks. It is only bre years, since I made up my mind, that I was monsible only for what came from my own lips and pen, and began to talk and act, in public with ard to this subject. I not only believe, but I now, that a large portion of the contributions for wland, taken up at the South, came from the pock es of laboring men, lrish and German, many o weren in the Casolinas gaining a nearer ascendancy every year, and who hope before long to seat an attralayery man, in the Mayor's chair in the city of Darleston. Such men ought to be distinguished

A portion of the money was, undoubted ly, con uted by slaveholders. With regard to these are remarks of James Haughton and Henry C. right applicable and true? Mr. Haughton is a sonal friend of my husband, and respecting as I from the bottom of my heart his noble efforts this cause, my criticism upon his letter will not misconstrued. We do not find that any man in be present day is indifferent to the effect of educanity upon the human mind. Hos have the tears started to James Haughton's when he has seen at the bar of the police a ng St. Giles, born and nursed in crime, and with dea whatever of moral right and wrong! He ness that for certain acts, the law, if it catches, all not fail to punish him. But what is this law? Nether justice nor God-for he knows the name of wither. Somewhat in his position is the South on holder. Born in this sin-nursed in it-sur banded by its advocates, separated from its denounen, is it wonderful that he should not respond to the first call to freedom? He must be a moral religious marvel as great as Christ, if he did.

Hare patience, do justice ! Your master and mine te eighteen hundred years ago the words of freeyou first understood but yesterday, and will call your half idiotic brother names, that he has istered the lesson, to-day? It seems to me to beating is the worst thing for a blockhead. iveholders are a class of men; they vary like other class. Some of them are weak, wicked, Acous, cruel, some are doubting and timid, and tefore sinful, but more, far more, are ignorant and neaning. They never think of slavery as a they hardly know that any one so regards it, e majority of those, who pass wicked laws, do the influence of others, persuaded that it is many to civil peace, and the protection of pro-Many of these men are kind-hearted and aste, and would feel the distress of Ireland as you and I, and when they put their hands beir pockets, had no more idea of buying 'golons' for themselves than I have, though I that should not say it. Shame on James ton for accusing them of it. Little enough care what Ireland thinks of them.

d now, what ought to be said upon a subject ha? Christ was a reformer, and he never d to speak the truth, neither did he hesitate to ustice. He was even willing to praise the bity and forethought of the unjust steward. of to those who desired the kingdom of Heavthew but half the wisdom, and perseverance in ing for it, that this steward has shown in prohome for his old age, and it will be yours." then reformers of the present day, and do It seems to me that Henry C. Wright to be very pure before God, to be privileged other, 'all your benevolence to the shall avail you nothing provided you are elly wise, wholly pure, wholly conscious of ood of man.

tor, that class of men, who thought of the of the Irish, and sent something to their to the most hopeful class at the South. The ence which prompted this act, if not may yet work out their salvation. If Mr. were to write to them in this wise, " We ering very much in this country, and we for the sympathy extended to us, but at death and famine, though we are, we cantrony, forget that three million of our our country are dead in soul, famished and we beg you to turn those kind hearts twards your slaves. They may be happy, led and clothed, but they are paupers at

at heart—enormities may not occur on your plants- | LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE tion, but the system is built upon them-supported My DEAR FRIESD: by them-and if you will think, you will perceive

we may well bear for them. We ought-we must b ar the burden of compromising sin, which permit more than os. The slaveholders of the South, are they not as much as the slave its victims? and must we not love them into better things? Many of them turn inquiring eyes to us, and already stretch out their hands in prayer, begging us to give them light. Let us give them the light of Christ, and if at first, it dazzles their feeble sight, let us not despair of them; let us hope! let us labor! let us pray! CAROLINE W. H. DALL.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. MUSWELL HILL, London, Aug. 1st, 1847. Sunday evening.

DEAR GARRISON: Again am I at beautiful, dear Muswell Hill-th and feelings on the high and mighty interests and characterize; but he rose above all, and destinies of Man. Among our circle have been DODGE AN JERROLD, MAZZINI, ROBERT OWEN, JAMES H. Wran, of Dublin, all the Ashursts-parents and children, a dear, loving and intellectual family; and

I can readily suppose Douglas Jerrold to be the tings which no man but himself, of this age, could these members are Hobhouse and Macaulay. have produced. I greatly admire his clear, kindling, briliant, large eyes-his open, frank, animated, speaking countenance—his clear, comprehensive, a most miscrable attack on Mr. Thompson in the grasping mind. He is diminutive and awkward in House of Commons. Now he is humbled and Thompson in the distribution of the latter and the iancy and piquancy in intellect, and of a warm and kindly heart, that glows with benevolence to mankind. Thanks to him for his terrible castigation of shall I arise. the slave-breeding Republic of America, and his denunciations of slaveholders and the gallows.

clearly the falseness and folly of his schemes for regenerating and redeeming mankind as I did when generating and redeeming mankind as I did when they were presented by himself. His fundamental ward. This to us is the beginning of days. Parties principle that man is the creature of circumstances, are scattered and peeled; governments are taught and the necessary inference from it is that he is that they are the creatures of the people; and the therefore irresponsible, seems to me a self-evident un-truth. He reasons in a circle, as a horse goes round sition. What may be the result of this unexpected and round in a mill. Then he adopts the principle change we cannot say. We fancy we see rotten and practice of military defence, and would have the laws and time-honored abuses broken like potsherds nation trained to military defence.

I had a long and interesting talk with him, and I believe that Robert Owen is as near the king dom of and we shall not be disappointed.

Heaven as any war-making and slaveholding priest

No doubt Mr. Thompson will give considerable the Free Church of Scotland, the pro-slavery Church and clergy of America, and the American Board of Missions in this: He takes the doctrine of circum-have an effect upon the question of American slave and the commence to the great question of the commence and the comm stances, on which they apologize for slaveholders, very. The removal of the tremendous impost on and applies it to all other sinners. If circumstances the land in India would give a great impetus to the can remove guilt and responsibility from slaveholders, they can remove them from all wicked men. ken the aristocracy of the lash in your Southern And Doctors Cunningham and Candlish, and their States. Oh! that they would be wise and underslave breeding friends, the General Assembly of the stand their latter end! Presbyterians in America, are now advocating the fundamental principles of Robert Owen's schemesbut they are without benevolence or kindness of mo-

Mazzini is greatly devoted to the political re generation of Italy, and is altogether an interesting man. He would make a stirring, active, and influen-tial leader in such a revolution. I wish you could have been of our happy party, there under that glorious old beech tree. It is good to be in this happy and loving family.

I left Dublin last Monday, the 26th of July, for 28th came here, and have been here ever since George Thompson is elected member of Parliament. So is Rochschild. A Jew in Parliament! What next? The abolition of the English Church. Then tion is postponed; and it is now called to meet in will humanity and Christianity have some chance of triumph. H. C. WRIGHT.

CLAPTON, LONDON, Aug. 3, 1847. I am with our friends Wm. and Mary Howitt, by whom you are remembered with much affection Vesterday was the birth-day of their youngest is to be held at Harwich, commencing Sept, 2d. daughter Margaret. I came here from Muswell Hill LORING MOODY, WILLIAM W. BROWN and JAMES N. with a pony and chaise, and took the two young. Burrus will be present also. Let our friends in est children, Charlton and Margaret, into my chaise while William and Mary and the rest of their family took a Fly, and we all went to Epping Forest, sever- half of the slave's deliverance. al miles off. We went far into the forest, and stopped at the Lodge of Queen Elizabeth, an old building which was then her hunting Lodge; Epping Fores being her favorite hunting ground.

As I stood there, in her banquetting-room (to which there is a spiral stair-way, up which, it is said, tention of the press and the people, to the exclusion Queen Bess used to ride on her horse,) and looked of nearly every other topic. off upon the forest around. I seemed to see the Queen with her train of nobles and dogs, careering and scouring over the country in pursuit of a deer, or fox, or hare—fitting pursuits of Queens and Nobles! Better hunt foxes and hares than men, as sos, the fearless opponent of monopoly, of tyranny, they usually have done; but those days of man. and of slavery; WILLIAM J. Fox, one of the ablest hunting by war or without war are nearly over.

will be stripped of what now gives them influence, i. e. title, and rank, and they will be seen only as buman beings. Their rank, titles and wealth will be regarded as appendages to the men, instead of wer it is said has been defeated.

the men being regarded, as they now are, appendages to them. There I stood and looked upon the scene with deep interest. It was once a deep Royal Forest of many miles in extent, and full of game for Royalty to run after with dogs.

We went on a few miles beyond the Lodge, and had our dinner under some noble beech trees. It was a sweet family scene, and it is in such a scene that William and Mary Howitt appeared to me to best advantage. You would have enjoyed that group, parents surrounded with their children and family, dining under the old trees of that old Forest—all on the ground. After spending the day est—all on the ground. After spending the day till 4 P. M., I left the happy parents and went back to Muswell hill.

To-day I came here to dine. To-morrow, or next to the total factor of the best American flour and fallen to 27 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 27 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 28 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 28 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 28 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 28 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 28 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fallen to 29 shillings per bbl, about six dollars to the total fall est-all on the ground. After spending the day ome places.

day, I shall go to Sheffield ; then to the Water cure and a half. Establishment near Leeds for a few days; and then to Manchester and Liverpool, to leave on the 19th. I shall see those who are dear to me, and who have sympathized with me in all my labors in England, Scotland and Ireland, no more. Ten thousand blessings on these loving, generous and noble spirits.

BELAND

IRELAND

Association, on the 26th ult. Captain Broderick announced that the Union will assuredly be repealed in the next session of Parliament!

The remains of Mr. O'Connell were embarked at Birkenhead for Dublin on Sunday, where they arrived the full mainer day. Establishment near Leeds for a few days; and then blessings on these loving, generous and noble spirits. I have spent nearly a week with the Ashursts, and the more I see and know of them the more I love them. In one month from this day, dear Garrisons I hope to embrace you on the wharf in Boston. H. C. WRIGHT.

The Utica Liberty Press proposes that John
A frightful accident occurred, on the 21st ult., at the arsonal of Rochefort. While twenty-one per sons were engaged in a work-shop, where rockets The Utica Liberty Press proposes that John

Since my last letter we have been plunged acitement by the dissolution of our Parliame If, I say, James Haughton were to write in this and the bustle incident upon the constitution of a wise, grateful for sympathy, just to ignorance, and new one. Contrary to all expectation, the character unsparing of rebuke, and without personalities, which of this general election has been one of intense inare almost always, in some part false, I believe it to would give the cause a start it has not yet had. We must not forget that there are slaveholders, so conditioned that they are very much more to be conditioned that they are very much more to be p tied than blamed. God has borns with them, and registration of persons who were previously unenfranchised, and the strong opposition raised up by the government in its endowment policy, a strong radical reaction has taken place, and a large influx t d the formation of our present constitution, but we must never forget that that ain wronged others of popular representatives to the House is the result. Among these you will be pleased to learn that our friend, Gronge Thompson, is one. He is now the representative for the Tower Hamlets, the largest prough in England. His election has been achieved by a majority over an old member who was also a member of the government, unparalleled in the history of this country. It has moreover been attained in opposition to the Tories, the East India Company, and the licensed Victuallers, whose power was supposed capable of determining the election. The whole of the result, with the exception of a few subordinates, has been carried by voluntary agency. The enthusiasm, created by his powerful advocacy of great principles to audiences of many thousands spread like a flame, and astonished every one. The press, to its shame, by slight and sneer did all it house of the world-loving and world-improving Ash-nursts. This has been a pleasant day. We have had avail. Personal attacks were made upon him with a feast of communion of souls, interchanging thoughts a virulence and recklessness I know not how to

' Purged off the baser fire, victorious.'

His friends are staggered with success; the press, with agony, and the government are overwhelmed with surprise. Four members of the government have been defeated by men of the people. Among the former, suffice it to say, that he declared the Rajah of Sattara should never return to his throne if not over me, O mine enemy! for when I fall then

Robert Owen is a kind-hearted man—full of benerolence and good-will to man; but I never saw so no trimming on his part, no concessions; he boldly

sition. What may be the result of this unexpected into fragments and scattered to the four winds. May God grant the people wisdom and integrity,

or professor in the world. Robert Owen differs from prominence to the great question of British India, if cultivation of cotton, and this would not fail to awa-

With kind regards to all anti-slavery friends, Believe me yours faithfully, ROBERT SMITH. 35 Downham Road, Islington, Aug. 3, 1847.

GARRISON AND DOUGLASS IN NEW-YORK .- There having been a discrepancy, at first, in the notices as given in the Standard and Liberator of the antislavery meetings to be held in New-York by Mess Garrison and Douglass, we would particularly refer all interested to the notice as it now appears good. It was a fiery ordeal to part with those dear, in our columns, signed by J. C. Hathaway, the General Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society kind friends. I brought all my baggage to Liver-pool, and there stored it till the 19th. Came to Birmingham and spent Tuesday night. Then on the authorized one, and according to which, it may be

> NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED AMERICANS AT TROY. The time for the holding of this Conven-Troy (N. Y.) on the 6th of October, at 10 o'ciock

> CAPE COD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. PARKER PILLSBURY designs to be present at this meeting, which (as will be seen in another column) that region make this a meeting which will be remembered for years, for its joyful effects in be-

> > LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Cambria, last week, intelligence of much interest was received.

The general election in England engaged the at-

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 23d day of July, and the elections commenced on the 28th ult, in the city of London.

Among the number elected are Gronge Thomp of the Anti-Corn Law advocates; HENRY VINCENT, Another century, and kings, queens, and nobles a well-known champion of popular rights; Fear GUS O'CONNOR, the Chartist, &c. Dr. Bowring and Mr. Bright have been re-elected. Mr. Macaulay has lost his election in Edinburgh. Mr. E. S. Bul-

IRELAND.

rived the following day.

Tuz Caors.—The accounts from Ireland, with The Caors.—The accounts from Ireland, will regard to the appearance of vegetation, are to the ef-fect that, outwardly the crops look remarkably lux-uriant, especially the polatoca; but that the deseas-has undoubtedly reappeared, and will prove more destructive than has been recently estimated.

cartridges, and similar articles were made, an explosion took place, and fourteen persons were killed, and others very much injured. A fire resulted from the disaster, and lasted three hours.

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been detected at Rome. The object

of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundreds, was to massive the citizens, and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals, with exalted civil and military officers, have been discovered to have been abettors.

el to have been abettors.

Is Parlianess—July 20th.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to a motion by Mr. Brotherton, for a copy of the letter acknowledging the donations in food and money of the Legislature and citizens of the United States for the relief of the famine in Ireland, said, the only regret he felt was, that the dispatch, although it spoke the strong feelings of the British Government and nation, did not adequately express the admiration which the munificence of our transaliantic brethren had excited in the minds of Englishmen. Not only was the supply sent to Ireland atlante brethren had excited in the minds of Eng-lishmen. Not only was the supp y sent to Ireland liberal and generous, but the promptitude with which it was sent was more than we could have expected on the part of those who, though bound to us by the ties of common blood, language and religion, were yet separated from us by a large expanse of ocean. After a few words to the same effect from Lord. Morpeth, the motion was agreed to.

A Parliamentary return states the number of visi-ters to the British Museum, during the year 1846, at 825,601; to the National Gallery, 608,140; to the Armories of the Tower, 52,287.

FUCITIVES

In a letter from Hiram Wilson just received w ind the following:

'I am happy to announce the arrival of twenty

'I am happy to announce the arrival of slavery, or more fugitives from the prison house of slavery, who have passed safely through freedom's great western gate into Canada during the last three

both human an I cambe blood-hounds are baying on their track, but to no purpose except to go
back as confused and disappointed fools. Is not
this an occasion of gratitude and thanksgiving to
God? and is He not verifying his word of promise?

—'For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing
of the needy now will I arise, saith the Lord. I
will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.'

—Chicago Citizen. H. W.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORK .- The Atlas hopes 'that when Congress assembles, one of its first acts may be a repeal of the law by which the United States Government is made a trafficker in slaves, and the

More Volunteers Wanted .- We understand that store rounteers Wanted.—We understand that a requisition has been made upon the Governor of this State for another battalion of volunteers, to be employed in service on the Plains. The requisition is for three companies of mounted men, one company of infantry and one of artillery. We suppose that the Governor will take immediate measures to comply with the requisition.—St. Louis Repub.

Sadden Death .- Mr. Samuel Hudson, well known as an extensive provision dealer in this city, was found dead in his bed at Westboro', on Sunday morning. He went out in the cars on Saturday afternoon, and when he retired he was in his usual health. A post mortem examination was made, and it was ascer-tained that he died of a disease of the heart. He was 56 years of age, and not married.

certifies that he wants to recover a lost 'wallet, longing to a gentleman made of calfskin.'

Outrage on Public Deceacy.—The following shocking outrage on public decency was perpetrated on Tuesday, in Third street, near the market. We could not ascertain the name of the actor, or we We could not ascertain the name of the actor, or we would publish it. The man, it appeared, had caught a negro girl, who was a runaway. He carried her into an open lot, and in the presence of a crowd of men and boys stripped her naked, tied her feet and hands, and in this condition chastised her with a horse-whip. We have never known an act of indecency more brutal. Is there no city ordinance against it? If there be not, there should be one passed forthwith.—St. Louis Organ, 5th. inst.

\$10,000

European-Postage.—A pound of cotton or tobacco is transported to England for a couple of cents. A pound of literature or of science, in letter form, costs in Italy, going from New York, sixty-eight

The town of Westfield, in this State, at a recen town meeting voted to exclude from the jury box the names of persons who belong to the order of Odd Fellows.—Atlas.

Free-will Baptist Anti-Slavery Protest .- Additional Names. Henry E. Whipple. J. Jeffries, James Crockett, Wm. P. Neveas, Levi Hersey, Thomas Kemston, Hiram Skilling, James Libby.

A Consistent Servant .- A very good lady in Bos ton had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions, he was instructed to inform any company who might ring at the door, that 'Mrs. —— was not at home.

one day John made this reply to an intimate

One day John made this reply to an intimate friend of the lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to Mrs. —, she said:

'John, what did you say to the lady?'

'I told her you were not at home.'

'Well, John, I hope you did not laugh.'

'Oh, no, ma'am, said John, 'I never laugh when I tell a lie.'

THE LUCA FAMILY.

This interesting Band of musical brothers have delighted two respectable audiences at their concert in this city. The approbation manifested on each occasion must have been encouraging to them Several pieces, both vocal and instrumental, were warmly encored. Cleveland, only eight years of age, presides at the piano with the grace and selfpossession of an artist. Each one of the four per forms his part with surprising accuracy and skill, their voices blending with harmonious measure.

Should they advertise another Soiree Musicale in Boston, we trust it will be responded to by a nume rous gathering ; for while those who caricature the DEAR FRIENDS colored man by their Banjo minstrelsys are nightly liberality to afford aid and comfort to those liberality to afford aid and comfort to those liberality to afford aid and comfort to those liberality to afford the comfort the co greeted by the public, it is surely not asking too receted by the public, it is surely not asking too ing for the oppressed, we solicit your contributions, such of the same Mr. Public to witness the efforts for our next ANNUAL FAIR, to be holden in this

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their unde-taking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impel-ling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice; or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pul lie morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subserved at the expense of the causof Freedom, while all others are alienated from it is the same proportion. When the preliminary question is put, which every one ought to ask,— How do you mean to expend the money, which you require our help to raise?' -our answer is, ' it shall be spen wholly and directly in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily Government is made a trafficker in slaves, and the price of men and women is placed on deposite in the Treasury of the Republic.' So we hope. And we hope that then Congress will forbid the use of our prisons for the safe keeping of slaves; will put an end to slave auctions in the District of Columbia; break up the domestic constwise slave trade; and resolve to permit the existence of slavery in no new territory.—Sandwich Obs. important question. It shall not be put into the hands come the free and happy elements of national strength The County Commissioners of Hampden and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that ting liquors to 64 establishments, 35 of which are in the town of Springfield. and prosperity at home; not in making the proposial character as shall brand it-carme.'

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partizanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propagandism :- for we strike openly, The eloquent and estimable divine, the Rev. R. R. Gualley, has been called to the paetorship of the Central Presbyterian Church in Washington.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong Leathern Gentry .- Somebody in an exchange print It shall secure their children from such an inheri be-tance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy Negro .- A human being treated as a brute be- into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral batcause he is black, by inhuman beings and greater the was fought out in the United States for the free-brotes, who happen to be white. The Ethiopians paint the devil white; and they have much better reason for making him look like a European, than we have for giving him an African complexion. form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive as hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the indifferent frivolities of a selfish existence sinks into

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla-MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS. HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY GRAY CH PMAN, LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT. CAROLINE WESTON. HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG, ELIZA F. MERIAM, MARY WILLEY CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. EVELINA S. A. SMITH, ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER. HARRIET T. WHITE. MARIAN F. CURTIS. HARRIET B. HALL. ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET M. JACKSON, ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

CIRCULAR. To those in Rhode-Island who love Liberty PROVIDENCE, June 8, 1847.

greeted by the public, it is surely not asking too much of the same Mr. Public to witness the efforts of this colored family, and thus discriminate between the true and the humbug.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

PHILO MUSICA.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

PHILO MUSICA.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

PHILO MUSICA.

Boston, Aug. 24th, 1847.

Boston, Aug.

upon its base by Rhode Island's children. We are few, but is not the spirit of our fathers still burning

good its case by knode Island's children. We are few, but is not the spirit of our fathers still burning within us?

We have deserters from the enemy, whom it is necessary to assist. As the days roll on, this class is constantly increasing. Of course our means must be increased—or they suffer.

Friends, the matter is before you. What will you do? Will you do what you can? Will you give, each one, as much as the Government will wrest from you this year for the support of tyranny? Will you look upon three millions of your countrymen chained and bleeding—then upon your own free hands and numberless privileges, and then decide by this rule: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so them '—and by this: 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them? If so, blessed are ye. Do you ask—'What do you need?' We need every thing, and will take anything that can be made serviceable. The greater the value of contributions, so much the better. But let none refrain from giving because he or she has nothing of value to contribute. Whatever you have will be of some value. Let it come.

giving because he or she has nothing of value to contribute. Whatever you have will be of some value. Let it come.

The farmer especially can assist us. The products of his soil are just the things we need and must have. How many will devote an acre to the slave?

Will not our Factory Girls send us ample testimonials that, while their fiagers have been busy with its products, their minds have been in the cotton field—heard and felt its horrors? But we must not enumerate. Give, give, give,—if not for the slave's sake, for your own. Then, when you have given your substance, be sure and give us your presence at the time, that our hearts may all be glad together.

Any requisite information may be obtained by addressing Amarancy Paise, Anti-Slavery Office, corner of Broad and Dorrance streets. Contributions and donations may be deposited in the same place, or with either of the following persons.

S. R. Harris,

S. B. R. Foster,

S. R. Harris, S. B. R. Foster, Abby Burgess, Mary Hathaway, Sarah R. Smith, Mary R. Clarke, Caroline Ashley,
Abby Thurber,
Lucretia Francis,
Elizabeth H. Brown, Hannah B. S. Redway, Mary Stewart.

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

It is proposed to hold a Fair to aid the cause of emancipation, at the time and place of the next aniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and the object of this circular is to invite all to assist in preparing for that occasion, who are the fose of oppression—who desire that our country shall be redeemed from the rule of tyrants—who wish to break the yoke of the captive, and to repel the aggressions which Slavery is making upon our own rights. Whether the contributions shall be worthy of the cause—worthy the high professions of those who stand forth as the friends of liberty, may greatly depend, reader, upon your efforts. Are you willing to contribute of your abundance or your pennry? are you willing to stimulate others to do good works, and unite with them to bring your neighborhood offering, and lay it upon the altar of humanity? If you have neither silver nor gold, are you willing to consecrate WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR and lay it upon the attar of numanity? It you have neither silver nor gold, are you willing to consecrate a portion of what you do possess to this cause? Let the farmer and his wife bring grain and wool, brooms and baskets, cloth, and other manufactured articles, —let the dairy maid come with her cheese and butter, and the miller with his flour—let the batter and ter, and the miller with his hour-set the natter and tinner, the saddler and shoemaker, present such needful things as their several handicrafts can fur nish-let the merchant contribute liberally of his stock, and those who are skilful with the needle, bring such useful and fancy articles as their ingenu

bring such useful and rancy arrival to ity may devise.

The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the support of the Anti-Slavery movement in the West, either by placing them at the disposal of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, or applying them by the section of the donors, to some branch of this redirection of the donors, to some branch of this form, in harmony with the views of that Society. Betsey M. Cowles, Austinburgh, Lydia Irish, New Lisbon,

and twenty-seven others. WORCESTER NORTH-NOTICE. WILLIAM W. BROWS, formerly a slave in Missou-ri, and now an Agent of the Missachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, low, as follows: will speak in the towns named be

Friday, Millbury, Aug. 27. " 29. " 30.

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION ON

A Convention of the of the friends of impartial freedom, A Convention of the friends of impartial freedom, will be held in Harwich, (Cape Cod.), commencing on Thursday, Sept. 2ad., and continue four days—closing on Sunday evening following. The Convention will be held in a beautiful grove, about one mile South of the Congregational Meeting-House. The whole question of Slavery, its political, ecclesiastical and social relations, will be opened to the free-est, fullest, and most searching discussion. All, whether friends or foes of the Anti-Slavery Cause, are cordially invited to be with us and aid in the deliberations.

berations.
Several able and eloquent speakers from abroad are expected to be present; and it is confidently hoped that this will be the largest Convention in be-half of human rights ever held in Barnstable. In are requested to bring their own refreshments. Arrangements have been made with the citizens to lodge those who wish to remain over night.

FRANKLIN SEARS, LORENZO D. NICKERSON, JOSHUA H. ROBBINS.

TOUR OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Through the State of New York. These friends of the SLAVE have kindly consented to spend a few weeks in this State on their way home from Ohio. I give this early notice of their intentions, that every individual may make arrangements to be at one or more of the Conventions which they will attend.

It is more expensely to proceed a carnet legislation.

which they will attend.

It is unnecessary to urge, or even earnestly invite any one to go. The bare aunouncement of the names of Garrison, and Douglass, will secure an overwhelming audience anywhere in the Empire State. Unless prevented by sickness or accident, they will attend Conventions as follows:—at

BUFFALO.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sertensen 14th and 15th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each day.

A. M. on each day.

ROCHESTER.—On Thursday and Friday, September 16th and 17th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P.

M. on Thursday, and 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday.

day. FARMINGTON .- On Sunday, September 19th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

CANANDAIGUA.—On Monday, September 20th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WATERLOO.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21st and 22, commencing, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday.

Wednesday.

AUBURN.—On Thursday, September 23d, com-

mencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SYRACUSE.—On Friday, September 24th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WEST WINFIELD.—On Saturday and Sunday, September 25th and 26th, commencing on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Sunday. A. LITTLE FALLS On Monday and Tuesday,

September 27th and 23th, commencing on Monda at 2 o'clock P. M. and 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tue ALBANY .- On Wednesday, September 29th,

commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Several other distinguished speakers will be present at all the Conventions, and
UHARLES LENOX REMOND will be at Bur FALO, ROCHESTER, FARMINGTON, and CANANDAD

E. D. HUDSON and LEWIS HAYDEN will be E.D. HUDSON and LEWIS HALDEN will be at West Wastello and Little Falls.

Will the friends in the different places make early and ample arrangements, and let the notice be extended far and wide by handbills and otherwise, so that no individual shall miss the rare opportunity for

want of notice.

Will the local papers please copy the foregoing notice, so far as their particular localities are concerned?

J. C. HATHAWAY,

General Agent for the State of New York

FARMINGTON, 7th mo. 1847.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of BUTH COPELAND, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, single wormen, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs;—and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to .

FRANCIS JACKSON.

FRANCIS JACKSON,

July 30

From the Beston Courier. LETTER FROM A VOLUNTEER

IN SALTILLO. Mister Buckinum the follerin' Billet was writ hum by a Yung, feller of our town that wuz cussed fool enuff to goe atrottin' inter Miss Chiff arter a Drum and file. it ain't Nater for a feller to let on that he's sick o' any hizziness that He went inter off his own free will and a Cord but I rather calklate he's middlin' tired o' voluntearin' By this Time. I bleeve u may put dependents on his statemence. For I never heered nothin' bad on him let Alone his havin' wha Parson Wilbur cals a pongshong for cocktales, and he ses it was a sociashun of idees sot him again' arter the Crootin Sargient cos he wore a cocktale onte His Hatt.

his Folks gin the letter to me and i shew it to par son Wilbur and he ses it oughter to Bee printed. send It to mister Buckinum, ses he, i don't ollers agree with Him, ses he, but by Time, ses he, I do like a feller that ain't a Feared.

I have intusspussed a Few refleckshuns hear and thair. We're kinder prest with Hayin'.

Ewers respectly
HOSEA BIGLOW.

This kind o' sogerin' ain't a mite like our October trainin', Where a chap could clear right out of it only looked like rainin's Where the Cumules used to kiver up their shappoes with ban

And send the insines skeetin' off to the barroom with their banners, (Pear o' gittin' on 'em spotted), and a feller could cry quarter

Ef he fired away his ramped arter too much rum and water. Recollect what fun we had, you 'n f and Ezry Hollis, Up there to Waltham plain last fall, shavin' the Cornwalls? fi hait the Site of a fetter with a muskit as i du pisa But thei to a cornwaltis I aint agoin to deny It. H. B.? This sort o' thing ain't jest like that I wish that I was furd

the meens Not quite so fur i gess. H. B.1 Nimspunce a day for killin' folks comes kind o' low for murder. (Why I've worked out to slaughterin' some for deacon Cepha Billins
And in the bardest times there was I ollers tetched ten shillins,

swaller, It comes so sateral to think about a hempen collar;

I feel a kind o' in a cart a ridin' to the gallows. [thatero's wot i cal natteral paythos, its tetchin'. H. B.] But when it comes to bein' killed—I tell yer I feit streaked The first time ever I found out why baggonets was peak Here's how it was: I started out to go to a fandango,

The sentinel he ups and says "that's furder than you can go; 'None o' your sarse," ses I; ses he "Stand back!" "Ain you a buster 2" Ses I, "I'm up to all that 'ere, I guess I've been to muster; I know why sentinels are sot; you ain't agoin' to eat us; Cateb hain't no monopoly to court the secnorectas; My folks to home are full as good as hisn be, by golly?"

And so as I was goin' by not thinkin' what would folly The everlastin' cus he stuck his one pronged pitchfork in me And made a hole right thru my close as af I was an in'my. Wal, it beats all how big I felt hoorawin' in old Funnel Wen Mister Bolles he gin the sword to our leftenant Cunnie, (it 's Mister secondary Bolles— Litho ignerant crecter means Sekketary! but he ollers stuck to

—that writ the price peace essay
That's why he did n't list himself along o' us, I dessay,
And Rantoul, too, talked poety loud, but don't put he feet in it

Cos human life's so sacred that he's principled agin' it, (Though I myself can't rightly see it's any worse achokin' of Than puttin' bullets thru their lights or with a bagnet pokin' of

How drefful slick he recled it off (like Blitz at our lyceum

Abaulin' ribbins from his chops so quick you skeercely see About the Anglo-Saxon race (and saxons would be handy To do the berryin' down here upon the Rio Grandy) About our patriotic pas and our star-spangled banner, Our country's bird slookin' on and single' out bosans And how he (Mister B. himself) was happy for Ameriky,— I felt, as sister Patience ses, a lectle mite histericky, I felt, I swon, as though it was a drefful kind o' privilege Atrampin' round thru Bosting streets among the gutter's

I act'lly thought it was a treat to hear a leetle drummin', And it did bonyfidy seem Millanyum was comin' Wen all on us got suits (darned like them were in the stat

And every feller felt as though all Mexico was hisn.

[it must be aloud that there is a streak o' nater in lovin' sh but it sartnly is I of the curusest things in nater to c a rispeck-edable dri goods deeler (deekon off a chutch mayby a riggin' himself out in the Weigh they du and struttin' round in the Reign aspliin' his trowsis and makin' wet goods of himself. Ef any thin 's foolisher and moor dicklus than militerry gloary it is

This 'ere 's about the meanest place a skunk could well dis

Saltillo's Mexican, I blieve, for wot we call Saltriver) The sort o' trash a feller gits to ent does beat all nater, I'd give a year's pay for a smell of one good bluenose tater; [i And insutted hear an S. A. on the coulter of the tater, but on W. advised agin leavin on it In. I wood jist remark that

The country here that Mister Bolles declar'd to be so charmin', Throughout is swarmin' with the most alarmin' kinds o' varmin', He talked about delishis froots, but then it was a whopper all, The whole on't 's mud and prickly pears, with here and therea

chapparal; You see a feller peekin* out, and, fust you know, a larial round your throat and you a copse, 'fore you can say,

these follers air verry proppilly called Rank Heroes, and the moar tha kil the wranker and moor Herowick the beekum. H.

You never see sich darned gret bugs (it may not be irrelevant To say I've seen a searabasus pilularius big as a year old elelit was "tumblebug" as he Writ it, but the parson put the La

ten instit. 1 sed tother maid better meeter, but he sed tha was eddy kated peepl to Bosting and tha wood n't stan' it no how. idno as the wood and idno as the wood. H. B.] The rigiment come up one day in time to stop a red bug

From runnin' off with Cunnie Wright-'t was jest a co cimex lectularius.

One night I started up an eend and thought I was to hum agin,

I been a horn, thinks I it 's Sol the fisherman has come agin, His bellowers is sound enough—as I 'm a livin' creeter, I feit a thing go thrumy ieg—'twas nothin' more'a a skeeter Then there's the yalier fever, to, they call it here el vomito, (Come, that wan't du, you landcrab there I tell ye to let go my

My gracious! it's a scorpion that's took a shine to pla with it, I'm 'fraid to skeer the tarnal thing for fear he 'd run away with

Afore I come away from home I had a strong persua That Mexicans worn 't huming beans-

the means hewman beins, that 's wet he meens. I sp kinder thought tha wuz hucman beans ware the Xisle Poles

comes from. H. B.]

A sort o' folks a chap could kill and sever desau un's arter.

No more 'n a felier 'd dream o' pigs tha; he had had to sharter;
I'd an idee that they were built arter the darkie fashion all,
and kickin' colored folks about you know 's a kind o' national;
But when I jined I worn 't so wee as that 'ere queen o' Shety,
For, come to look at 'em, they ain 't much diffrent from wot And here we air ascrougin' tem out o' thir own dominions.

Asheltrin' 'am, as Caleb ses, under our eagle's pinions, Wich means to take a feller up jest by the clack of 's trowsis And walk him Spanish clean right out o' all his homes and Wal, it does seem a curus wav, but then hooraw for Jackson!

It must be right, for Caleb see it 's reg'iar Anglosaxon. The Mex'cans don't fight fair, they say, they pison all the w ter,
And do amazin' lots o' things that is n't what they oughter,

Not havin' any lead, they make their bullets out o' copper And shoot the darned things at us, iu, which Caleb ses ain proper; He ses they 'd oughter stan' right up and let us pop 'em fairly,

(Guons when he ketches 'em at that he 'll have to git up airly,)
That our Nation's higger 'n theirs and so its rights are bigger, And that it's all to make 'em free that we are pullin' trigger, That Anglo Saxondom's idee 's abreakin' 'em to pieces, And that idee 's that every man doer jest what he damn plea Ef I don't make his meanin' clear perhaps in some respek l.can. I know that "every man" don't mean a niggeror a Mexi

This goin' where glory waits ye hain 't one agreeable feetur, O, would n't I be off, quick time, of 'tworn 't that I was sarting They'd let the day light into me to pay me for desartin! I don't approve o' tellin' tales, but jest to you! may state I don 't approve o' tellin' tales, but jest to you ! may state Our ossifers ain 't wot they wus before we left the Baystate; When it was "Mister Sawin, Sir, you're middlin' well now,

ye? Step up an' take a nipper, Siy, I 'm dreffe glad to see ye ;" w it 's "Where 's my eppylet? here, Sawin step a

And mind your eye, be thund'rin' spry, or d-n ye, you sha

at as W the Doctor ses, some pork will bile so, but by mighty

Ef I had some on 'em to hum, I 'd give 'em linkum vity,

But I must close my letter here for one on 'em 'é abolieri These Angionaxon ossifers—wal, tain 't no use sjawin', I 'm safe calisted for the war, Yourn,

BIRDOFREDOM SAWIN.

REFORMATORY. From the Baltimore Patriot.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. MR. EDITOR :- The following account is founded m fact, and may prove interesting to your read-

A certain Dr.——, many years ago, travelling in the West, became acquainted, on board of a steam-boat, with a Mr. Hamilton, who had been a member of the Legislature from his district, and was again a candidate for that office. After passing ngain a candidate for that office. After passing their time pleasantly, and becoming well acquainted with each other in the course of the trip, Hamilton, on landing, invited the doctor to pass to his house in the village, which was kept by his sister, and tarry with him whilst he remained in that part of the country. The Dr. remained with them a short time, and then departed on the land-inspecting tour into the interior, which was the object of his visit to the West.

visit to the West.

On leaving the village on horseback, Hamilton accompained the Doctor, to show him his way, but becoming interested in the conversation of his companion, and not being particularly engaged at home, he continued with him until late in the afternoon, when, among a number of branching roads, they lest their west.

noon, when, among a number of branching roads, they lost their way.

After journeying on until dark, in hope of reaching some house where they might obtain the requisite direction, they reached just at night fall, the banks of a river, on which they found the excampment of three stout laboring wayfarers, with their families and wagons. They asked permission to spend the night with the party, and spent a portion of it around the camp-fires, engaged in conversation on their various plans of emigration and settlement.

At daylight, preparations were made for seperation, and Dr.——received from one of the three men, the direction of the desired road. He told him there were two roads—called the 'upper' and began to step back. 'Go and fetch it! I say, and 'lower' roads—but that the lower one was that which he should take. He took the one advised. a step or two. The young rogue now turned on and started with Humilton. They went a short distance together, when Hamilton bade him good-bye, and left him. But before he departed, the him plump into the middle of the dock, with as Doctor told Hamilton that he knew he was in much ease, apparently as he had done the orange, embarrassed circumstances, and wished to aid him fif he could. He offered to give him \$500. This hamilton refused, but finally accepted as a loan for soin that as justice had been already done in the short interfere in the matter; Hamilton refused, but finally accepted as a loan for sion that as justice had been already done in the a short time, to be refunded punctually at the stippermises, things might as well remain as they ulated time. He felt grateful for this kindness, and, were, to reciprocate his good-will according to his hum-ble means, took a brestpin from his shirt, and givble means, took a brestpin from his shirt, and giv-ble means, took a brestpin from his shirt, and giv-ing it to the Dr. said, jocularly, that he hoped to see it some day adorning the bosom of some fair daughter of the West. In return for this, the Doc-daughter of the West. In return for this, the Doc-that city, by a lady who has been travelling in the South and West. It is dated Cincinnati, July 8,

house of his betrothed, and whilst there, her father came in with three police officers, who arrested were not long for this world. We had 27

but nad on that day paid all his debts—that his pistol and his breastpin had been found beside the body of the mutered Doctor; that a knife, with the Doctor's name on it, was found in his pocket; that he had pretended to lose his way in a country which was well known to him; and finally, that he had come home with blood stains on his clothes, which he had given to his sister with order to board our boat; he was one of the Baltimore volunteers, and has left a wife, and two children, to have the long with the had given to his sister with order to which he had given to his sister with orders to to

up his hand and exclaimed-that he was a lost instantly, and another had both his arms blown off.

day for his execution arrived, but Hamilton was teers

mind that the verdict was just, and that Hamilton was the murderer-but about three years afterwards, one of the three men with whom our travellers had bivouncked on the banks of the river, was tried and convicted, in the far West, of murwas tried and convicted, in the fir West, of murder. Before his execution, he confessed that he
was the person who had slain the Doctor—that he
had misled him as to the road, and that he had
stolen Hamilton's pistol (with which he committed the murder, and left it by the Doctor's body)
from his holster during the night, and after he had
heard in the chat round the camp-fire that the Doctors had money with him and was engaged in the tor had money with him, and was engaged in the

From the Knickerbocker. A FEW RANDOM THOUGHTS ON CRUEL-

TY TO ANIMALS. The horse is a noble animal; so is the dog: and

kind and affectionate creatures they are, and very useful too, as all the world knows. And yet, how much do they suffer from the cruelty of man; what bear them all, striving their best, and straining their very heart-strings to do the will of a hard master, and seldom uttering so much as a single curse in requital of all his brutality! So much has been said and written on this question, and so

many laws against cruelty to beasts remain a dead letter on the statue book, that it seems but a corry task to utter another word on the subject; and indeed, many humane people, who once took an interest in it, have at last given it up in dispair. Now and then, it is true, we hear of some case, where the brutal treatment of animals has been followed by the punishment at law of the offender; but such cases are rare, for the complainant is so generally stigmatized as a 'meddlesome fellow,' and sometimes so narrowly escapes mal-treatment himself, that a few people care to put themselves in such a position. Perhaps, after all, the most bimself, that a few people care to put thanselves in such a position. Perhaps, after all, the most 'satisfactory' punishment of such inhumanity is that which, by a sort of Lynch-law, sometimes occurs on the spot. Three such cases have come under our own observation within the last year. The first occurred in one of the most populous streets in the metropolis, where a noble looking horse, having been goaded to madness by the blows of his driver, suddenly broke from the traces, and lifting both heels, planted them directly in the breast of the offender. The man was dashed across the street, and lay there, the mere wreck of what he was a moment before. Three ribs were stove in, his right leg broken, and the skull so hadly fractured, by striking against a curb-stone, that it was thought he could not live. He was carried home, and after five months of suffering, came out again, and after five months of suffering, came out again, and effective the poor animal could not drag a heavy load out of a deep rut. A crowd had gathered around, and many individuals tried to put a stop to the man's brutality. Some offered to assist out with his load, and others threatened him with the law. But he would accept of no assistance; he scorned the statue book; and finally threatened to horsewith the first man who interfered again. The mate of a vessel, who had been most active in the mate ter, took this as a personal challenge, especially as the carman bad directed his eyes towards him when his ter, took this as a personal challenge, especially as the carman bad directed his eyes towards him when his ter, took this as a personal challenge, especially as the carman bad directed his eyes towards him when his leads were to be charged with the foreign po-tage, in addition to the inland, in the same manner as if the letters had been convey-

he uttered it. Throwing of his jacket, thereupon, mediately 'went at him,' as he termed it, and nder drubbing man never received than that

a sounder drubbing man never received than that same pugnacious carman.

The third case happened on the margin of a dock that was being filled up for a wharf, one cold moraing last spring; but its termination had more of the comic than of the tragic element in it. A great tubberly boy had got a small 'pupler,' apparently but a few months old, of which he was trying to make a 'water dog,' although the 4000 boast had no more of the water species in him than a cat. The boy first threw a chip in, and then ordered the dog to 'go and fetch it.' The little fellow looked up in the boy's face and wagged his tail. The order was repeated; when, the dog still hesitating, the lubber seized him by the tail and threw him into the middle of the pond. The little animal scrambled to the shore again, as well as he was able, where, monning and shivering with the cold, he crawled up to his master, and endeavored to tick his feet. Kicks and buffets, despite our remonstrance, repaid him for this demonstration of love; strance, repaid him for this demonstration of lo The dog now tried to crawl away, when the boy seized him by the neck, and stood ready to give him another plunge. As he held him for an instant, the poor creature turned his head, as well as he was able, and gazing into his master's face, said so piteously, by his looks, 'Oh, don't do it again!' that nothing but an extra share of informanty conhave prompted the boy to repeat the outrage. I dumb appeal was disregarded. He was ag thrown into the dock, and was most probably verely injured by the fall, for he floundered above. in a circle for three or four minutes, as if bewildered and afterwards sunk several times before reaching the shore. When he got to land again, he staggered a few paces, and then fell exhausted on the pavement. The boy ran toward him, his face pavement. The boy ran toward him, his fac flushed with passion, and was about to inflict farthe chastisement on his victim, when a burly, good natured, sailor-looking man, who had been quict watching the affair, checked him: 'My lad, loo watering the affair, enecked min; ay in, so, here? said he, pulling a large orange from his pocket, and holding it temptingly toward him. The boy paused, and looked wistfully at the fruit. His eye glistened as he put our his hand to clutch the state of the proffered gift, when the sailor withdrew tossed it into the middle of the dock. 'Now, you young rascal!' said he, turning, to the boy, 'now, sir, go and fetch it!' The fellow shook his head,

was a silver plate with his name engraved on it, and, in parting gave it to Hamilton. Hamilton had gone but a short distance from the spot where he left the Doctor, when he heard the sharp report of a rifle, and immediately after a deer bounded out, before him and fell dead on the road. Hamilton got off his horse, to examine the animal, and, in doing so, got the cuffs of his shirt sleeves and his pantaloons and waisteout bloody. He again mounted his he rse and reached home. As soon as he did so, he changed his clothes, and gave them to his sister to wash, desiring her to do it at once. oration delivered by Mr. Pre That day he went round his village and collected get near enough to him to hear his remarks. That day he went round his village and collected together his various bills, which he paid. At night, after closing his office, he stopped at the village tavern, on his way to see a lady to whom he was engaged to be married. Several persons came in whilst he was there, and declared that a murdered man had been found on a certain road. Hamilton immediately exclaimed 'Heavens—it must be my freind the Doctor!'

From the tavern he continued on his way to the house of his betrothed, and whilst there, her father came in with three police officers, who arrested were not long for this world. We had 275 passes the streets after the together his various bills, which he paid. At night, after closing his office, he stopped at the village taxet along the bodies, which were placed on board the steamer Ringgold, for Louisville. We left the military were out, and or the banks of the river, to receive the Mississippi Volunteers, or what was left of them. Out of nine hundred, only three hundred lived to return. Poor fellows, they looked as though they had seen hard services; they were sun burnt, and many appeared as though they had seen hard services; they were sun burnt, and many appeared as though they had seen hard services they are not long for this world. We had 275 passes the treets, following the bodies, which were placed on board the steamer Ringgold, for Louisville. We left the military were out, and or the banks of the river, to receive the Mississippi Volunteers, or what was left of them. Out of nine hundred, only three hundred lived to return. Poor fellows, they looked as though they had seen hard services; they were sun burnt, and or the banks of the river, to receive the Mississippi Volunteers, or what was left of them. him for murder.

He was taken to prison, and was told the circumstances that led to suspecting him. He was told that it was known be had left the town with the Dr. and was the last person seen with him; that he had been in difficulties before his return, but had on that day paid all his debts—that his four other officers. There were five hearses, three pistol and his breaspin had been found beside the to mourn his untimely end. On arriving here we were saluted from a town directly across the river, On hearing this story recounted, Hamilton threw in doing which a cannon burst and killed one mu The day before, two were killed while firing off cannon; they were all returned vol too ill to receive the final action of the law, and was respited. Before this respite had expired, Hamilton died in prison.

All these facts had, of course, satisfied the public compliment in the same manner. All was excompliment in the same manner. All was ex-citement. From their appearance one would sup-pose the volunteers had had enough of Mexico, but, strange to tell, some are expecting to return, if you could hear some of them relate their hair-breath escapes it would make the hair rise on your

GLORY. Thick as standing corn and gorgeo as a field of flowers stood the Belochees in the ed on both banks, and covered the plain beyond. Guarding their heads with their large dark shields, they shook their sharp swords, beaming in the sun; their shouts rolled like a peal of thunder, as with frantic gestures they as with frantic gestures they rushed forward, and, full against the frant of the Twenty-second, dashed full against the front of the I wenty-second, uashed with demoniae strength and ferocity. But with shouts as lou, and shricks as wild and fierce as theirs, and hearts as big, and arms as strong, the Irish soldiers met them with that queen of weapons, the musket, and sent their foremost mase rolling back in blood.

Now the Belochees closed their dense mass and again the shouts and the rolling fire of mus ketry and the dreadful rush of the swordsmen were heard and seen along the whole line; and such a fight ensued as has seldem been known or told of fight ensued as has seldom been known or told of in the records of war. For ever those wild warriors came close up, sword and shield in advance, striving in all the fierceness of their valor to break into the opposing ranks; no fire of small arms, no push of bayonets, no sweeping discharges of grape from the guns, which were planted in one mass on the right, could drive the gallant fellows back. They gave their breasts to the shot; they leaped upon the suns and were blown away by twenties upon the guns, and were blown away by twenties at a time; their dead went down the steep slope by hundreds, but the gaps in their masses were continually filled up from the rear; the survivors of the front rank still pressed forwards with unabated fury, and the bayonets and the sword clashed in full and frequent conflict.—General Amieck. in full and frequent conflict .- General Napier Conquest of Scinde.

law, to make a corresponding reduction in the rate of charge on the British mails. This reduction has been made, and we now charge but ten cents per ounce, with twenty-five per cent. for the fractions of weight in letters. Of course the charge of six cents on other foreign letters landed in our ports is not made, on any of these.

ports is not made on any of these.

Upon the report of Major Hobbie giving notice of the demand above mentioned, the Postmaster General instructed him to give notice to the Post master General of Great Britain of the abrogation of this contract at the expiration of ninety days, agreeably to a clause reserved therein.

This, we suspect, is all that has yet been done

on our part.

Yesterday another report was received from Major Hobbie, but it has been sent to the Postmaster General without the seal being broken; and to-day, General without the seal being broken; and to-day, we understand, a despatch addressed by Mr. Bancroft to the Secretary of State has been sent to the General Post Office by the department, which conveys nothing definite upon that subject, and merely shows that negotiation is only still being streniously urged upon the British government, and upon the footing of the most liberal reciprocity.

HINTS ABOUT BED-ROOMS.

Their small size and their lowness render them Their small size and their lowness render them very insalubrious; and the case is rendered worse by close windows, and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is that we are breathing vitinted air during the greater part of the night, that is during more than a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose which is necessa. Yor the renovation of our mental and bodily vigor, becomes a source of disease. Sleep, under essa y for the renovation of our mental and bodiny vigor, becomes a source of disease. Sleep, under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well ventilated apartment; it often happens, indeed, that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity, is succeeded by at 1-2 past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, which was only a slight shock.—Nantucket Inquirer. a degree of heaviness and langor, which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air. Nor is this the only evil arising from sleeping in ill-ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs, by means of the air which we breathe, and that the vital changes can only be effected by the respira tion of pure air, it will be easily seen how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded-by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bed-rooms, and how the health must be effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by

living on unwholesome or innuritious food.

In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent
consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of air in their nurseries, bed-rooms, and schools, etc. Let a mother, who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure a r into their bed-rooms, in the morning be-fore a door or window has been opened, and re-mark the state of the atmosphere—the close, op-pressive, and often fietid odor of the room—and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly aspec of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some morning after means have been taken by the chim ney ventilator, or otherwise, to secure a full sup-ply, and continual renewal, of the air in the bedms, during the night, and she will be able to nccount for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe, -Sir James Clark, on the 'Sanative Influence of Climate.'

'OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.' William Oakes 'OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.' William Oakes, Esq., of Ipswich, has just published 'Views of the Profile Mountain and the Profile Rock, or the 'Old Man of the Mountain,' at Franconin, N. H., on two lates, with descriptive letter press.' The drawings are by Mr. L. Sprague, who seems to have caught the exact impression of the sublime old man among the clouds, and to have given a very faithful delineation of the sceners of his boxes. faithful delineation of the scenery of his home. The descriptive letter press is by Mr. Oakes, and the whole publication is admirably executed, the typographical department being in Dickinson's best

lithographic views of the scenery of the White Mountains, proposed to be issued by Mr. Oakes, and completed in fifteen plates. Most of the drawings are already made, and will be published as soon as they can be finished and en raved. The price to subscribers will be 33 1-3 cents for each plate, or five dollars for the whole work, which, it is expected, will be completed before the which, it is expected, will be completed before the end of the winter of the present year. The same gentleman also intends to publish, in octavo, 'The Book of the White Mountains,' abundantly illustrated with engravings, and containing full descriptions of every thing interesting at the White Mountains and vicinity, including a Flora of their Alpine plants, with the Mosses and Lichens, and a Complete Guide to Visitors—also an Abridgment, in dunderimo. Almost all the materials for the above duodecimo. Almost all the materials for the above have been long ready, and both will probably be published early in the Spring of 1848.

We rejoice that a gentleman so competent has indertaken a description and illustration of the wonders and beauties of this interesting mo ntail region. Probably no man living, except it may b wonders and beauties of this interesting me main region. Probably no man living, except it may be here and there one among the mountaineers, is so perfectly familiar with that whole section as Mr. Oakes, and certainly no one combining his quali-fications. From his accurate knowledge, keen ob-servation, faithful and laborious study, and fastidi-ous taste, we anticipate a most interesting, instruc-tion, and cleans work. tive, and elegant work.

The price of the number just issued is one dol-lar.—Salem Register.

PAPAL TROUBLES.

Pope Pius IX, as we glean from the foreign pa-pers, is not yet at the end of his tribulations. He hoped to be a peaceable reformer, but he over-looked the Jesuits, who have no desire for reform, as well as Austria too, by whom the Jesuits are sustained. It is already insinuated that the Pope, disheartened by continued opposition, has renounced his pr jects of amelioration. But the Augsburg Gazette, in repeating this, leads the rumor no manner · Very strange reports,' it says, 'are now in circu-

lation in reference to the papal renunciation of the work of pontifical reform, to which by his counsel, his brother, Count Mastai de Sinigaglia, has also been persuaded.

The liberals have met to-day to deliberate on a petition to the Pope which is to be sent into the provinces where 300,000 signatures are expected to be obtained. The object of this petition is to tay before his holiness such reforms as he may yet make without compromising the dignity of his office. It urges the propriety of the Pope's throwing himself entirely into the hands of the reform party. Public discontent against the Jesuits is manifesting itself with renewed energy. Copies of the portrait of Clement XIV are every where gratuitously distributed. Farther accounts say, that on the 6th of July the city of Rome was in full insurrection against the authors of the reactionary decrees, who are dompletely terrified, inasmuch that they have consented that the Pope should carry out the long projected measure of instituting a municipal guard, to the command of which the hrother of the Pope was about to be appointed.

The enthusiasm of the people, for a moment liberals have met to-day to deliberate on

The enthusiasm of the people, for a moment checked, is now breaking forth with renewed vigor, and everything tends to confirm the helief that the retrograde party have lost all chance of success, provided-his holiness has only due countenance beyond hisborders, and the cabinet of the Tuileies be restrained by a feeling of shame from becoming the auxiliary of Metternich beyond the Alps.—Courier des Etats Unis.

wise, under a contract with the British post office. Major Hobble, immediately upon ascertaining the fact, proceeded to London, to remonstrate against this exaction. In conjunction with Mr. Bancroft, he is still in negotiation with the British government upon that subject—a negotiation which can terminae, we are persuaded, but in one way.

The United States entered into a contract with the British post-office in 1840 to transport for them, in bulk, their mail arriving at Boston, across our territory, to St. John's, in Canada, and back—an arrangement, we suppose, very important to them, as the line to Boston so far surpasses, in commercial value and importance, the line up the St. Lawrence. We stipulated for eighteen cents and a fraction the ounce (the distance being supposed to the upwards of 300 miles.) being considerably less than our established rates of postage; and stipulated further, if these rates should be reduced by law, to make a corresponding reduction in the rate of charge on the British mails. This reduction has been made, and we now charge but ten cents per ounce, with twenty-five per cent. for the fractions of weight in letters. Of course the charge of all the control of the care of the party arrived. They could not find carleton's body.—Boston Post.

There was a slight shock of on earthquak There was a slight shock of on earthquake here, on Sunday morning of last week, about ten minutes before ten. It was sensibly felt by numerous individuals, in various parts of the town.

It was felt even more sensibly at the east end of the Island than in town. We learn that a good many people—most of them, of course, ladies—were very considerably alarmed.

It was also felt at New Bedford, Harwich, in the Vineyard Sound, at Cambridge, Roxbury and Dedham—in the last three places at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock. The shock was so severe in Harwich, as to throw down a portion of the plastering in

as to throw down a portion of the plastering in the Baptist Church. The New Bedford Mercury

A resident in the extreme south part of this city informs us that he distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, Another inmate of the house heard a rumbling and a rumbling are the sound, resembling a carringe passing near the house, and on enquiry he finds that nearly all his neighbors heard the sound or felt the shock at the The Boston Journal says :-

This earthquake we felt distinctly in Roxbury. It agitated our habitation cousiderably, but we heard not the rumbling noise which usually accompanies this phenomenon. We learn from persons from the Cape, that

was distinctly felt at Barnstable County.

In Sandwich, a looking-glass hanging against the wall of a house, was thrown down and broken.

There have been shocks of earthquakes here twice before, since the Island was settled by the whites-one on the 18th of November, 1755, at 4 o'clock in the morning, called the great earth-quake; and the other, on the 12th of March, 1761,

MUSICAL CATECHISM. We find the following float in the papers: What is a slur?

Almost any remark, which one singer make What is a rest?

Going out of the choir to get some refreshme during sermon time.
What is singing 'with the understanding?' Marking time on the floor with the foot. What is a staccato movement?

Leaving the choir in a huff, because one is dis What is a swell? A professor of music, who pretends to know

everything about the science, while he cannot con-

New Depot in Lynn .- The Lynn Forum says that the Eastern Railroad Company have decided to build a large and commodious Depot at the central station in Lynn. It is to be, when completed, 200 feet in length, and about 60 in width. It is to be built of brick, and the work will be probably commenced in

a few days. T Some 150 young women recently went from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Lowell, to work in the factories of that place.



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET. (OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases incident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and

Children, except those arising from immorality.

Mas. Morr has had great experience and success
in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also
in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New frampshire that she has visited outling the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further com-ments. Her method of treatment and curing is en-tirely different from many others in the profession, —Her medicines are all compounded by herself from

ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of

the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott per-sonally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by

return of mail.

Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United
States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

Letters must be post paid to receive attention.
Boston, June 18th, 1847. SOCIETY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CON

GENERAL AGENT.

Dr. Augustine C. Taft, State Agent for aiding Discharged Convicts, is sole agent of this Society. Office No. 10 Spring st. Regular office hours from 11 to 1, daily. Office open at other business hours.—Persons wishing to employ Discharged Convicts, or to transact any other business with the Agent, are

WALTER CHANNING, President. Boston, March 19, 1847.

BOOKS! JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH, No. 25 CORNHILL,

Ro. 25 Consult.,

PACTS for the People, showing the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects: compiled from Official and other authentic Documents; by Loring Moody. Price 20 cts. Review of Lysander Spooner on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Wendell Phillips, 20 cts.

Mr. Spooner's Work, new edition, 25 cts.

Christian Non-Resistance Illustrated and Defended, by Adio Ballou, 37 cts.

by Adin Ballou, 37 cts.

Parker's Sermons of the Dangerous Classes, and the Perishing Classes—of Merchants, &c. 12 and 6 cts.

the Sexes, and a variety of others at the same rate.

June 11. 8t EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev Alexander Crumwell, and a POEM ON FREE DOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. This able pamphlet, by two of the colored literati of New-York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents per copy.

FURNESS'S DERBY LECTURE Discourse delivered before the Derly m. H. Furness, of Philadelpha. For sale at all process of the process of t WILLIAM C. NELL, COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR PARTICULAR attention given to preparing Forms of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages, &c. on. ducting Correspondence, and any other department of Writing.

Orders left at 21 Cornhill, up stain, or at the office of Wm. I. Bowditch, Enq., 8 Barristen Enj. March, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Ed. knup-street, near Combridge-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to account the with Board and Lodging those who may five him with their patronage. He respectfully solicibs a share. No pains will be spared to reader this very way a pleasant and agreeable house. Term noderate.

WILLIAM B. LOGAN. DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE-STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good smen, ment, and will sell cheap for each. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messes Parker & New-Bedford, Jane 1.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE under-signed, gratefully appreciating the error it generously awarded by a discrening public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, wouldnessectfully inform the friends of Hydrosath, this establishment is pleasantly situated on the wat bank of Licking Water, or Mill River, abeat two miles and a half from the centre of the word. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazz on the South side. There are separate parlors, taking and dressing rooms, for ladies and grathene. There are not set to the second of the accommodation of two persons. Among the rariety of baths in the establishment are, the plane, douche, drenche, and spray baths. The ladies douche, drenche, and spray baths. The ladies douche, drenche, and spray baths. The plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 31-2 deep,—the geat 8 by 12, and 31-2 deep. The scenery in this S by 12, and of 12 ocep. The seenery in this ren ity is picturesque and romantic. There are a vice ty of pleasant walks passing near and to spings pure water. The walks are sufficiently retire, i pure water. The walks are sufficiently refired, to allow water-cure patients to appear as they should plaintly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the consider of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the accessity of analysis the description. the water treatment in its varied forms; also the accessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a weat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, be hesitates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates vitality, or power, and that an invalid whose skin is not attended with this symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated with saler.

All patients who visit this cetablishment for a course of treatment, will form.

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment will furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, one lines and three cotten sheets, two pillow cases, six crast towels, some well-worn lines to ent for fomentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe.

Terms for treatment and board at this establish Terms for treatment and board at this establish ment are, \$5,50 per week, payable weekly, washing extra. A patient who occupies a room sloss, will pay \$8,50 per week. Invalids who are site-ble as to need extra attention and fire in their room,

(except for swathing purposes,) will procure it NORTHAMPTON, MAY 1, 1847.

D. RUGGLES. N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examin regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining adaptedness of the water-cure in their parties case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER CONTINUES to manufacture all the various of proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 30 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrace at Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business bring both in the same building, he can be seen at less nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. It has more room and better conveniences for the Trus business than any other person engaged in it in this

city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Pringres Ueri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensor Bay Knee Caps. Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for selar ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice

often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the latt twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last in years, feels conflicient in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized set at that will not rust, having wooden and copper pain, the disserting the property of the property o patent French do; Bateman's do, double and supple Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompset Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, hatenet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Truses, as be had at this establishment. Whispering Tuber int Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person is comen low with one that is hard of hearing. All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporter, of Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CARCLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some permandicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Transito to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pain to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Festrict to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of he work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquaited with the manufacture of these instruments and genious in accommodating them to the variety of easily which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to their important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

Frem Dr. Robbins, Roxbort.

Since the deam o, Mr. John Beath, I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusts. I have sent many persons to be fitted with Truster and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fester, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-

The benefit of such instruments is often lost,

consequence of their imperfect construction, and not neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, off fidently believing that he will give them a good afficient, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the shifty of fig.

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the takinds of supporters and other apparatus required invalids, and fully believes that the character work will favorably compare with shat of other J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Jo

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Miljord. VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, Novek Ferti

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonau Charles New-Hampshire.—Leonau Charles Massachusetts.—Milton Bonney, Lored;—R. Adains, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Madusid; Elias Richards, Weymouth.—George Narthampton; John Levy, Merrinark.
Rusde-Island.—Amaraney Paine, Previous, Rusde-Island.—Amaraney Paine, Previous, New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; jast New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; jast C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, for C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, for terioo;—John H. Parker, Peru.

Perssylvania.—M. Preston,
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstows;—Bristi, John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philaid.
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philaid.
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philaid.
Ohto.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

AT THE AL ROBERT LF All res o be directed for TERM rance; or a first and lollars, if pa

Pinsucial RAY LORING SEDELL P WM. LI

REFU Dr. Dewey's In a late a
British a
a subseque
Bev. Dr. tion allusion soundly for expethy on the of the American the Unitarian graced and the defended thatton's allusi helieve;) the believe;) the point, be sermen again a discourse of mine just ground he has point pound he has point pround he has part pround he

ground he may subject. The of any other of earnostnes With reference pulpits, I am is intended fo Abolition per of unfriendly in sundry arti Washington. On this sulbrethren in take the present intended for a little value; and let the article may answer is not enter into the Abolition itself on the me;—indeed,

me;—indeed, way for argun as truly as an ply, instantly,

ply, instantly, oppinion, resor Indeed, it have so fining mame, but has made use of sentched up land published from me.

When I published from the slave system of Texas, the slave system of Tris unan kinde? I will. will simply sa for himself, c ponent whose cipled man? versy or expla I should have that I found c ing. For I kn that occasion a that it has pro-tage in Englar sons, who has to declare that of mine, beca slavery man; that if any bo-pulpit, it must In the nex Abolition pres little moment, very limited ci

I remember with a second process of the seco

'No extravage or proposals pages of the former does no saw.' He rac and improven and improven past, and carris worship is mo and taptism sli into the place gradial, as all 'Whatever veligion certain all ultraism, as all ultraism, as all ultraism, as all ultraism, as obstacles as wobstacles as wobstacles as wobstacles as the former we like manifest, as the gree is certain that nor tee totalian in the calium in the right or ha wright or had been to the little of the wright o